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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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OFFICE

Bombay Ministry Goes A-begging

Dehlavi's Dilemma; Declines Acceptance

DEADLOCK AT VERY START

Delhi Reactions To Refusal Of Assurance

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

There has been a general surprise and regret in New Delhi at the unexpected turn of events in the provinces, which has resulted in the Congress Party's refusal to form Ministries. The official information available last evening showed Governors of three provinces had refused assurance demanded by Congress leaders and were not prepared to go beyond the general offer of goodwill and co-operation. It is expected similar statements from other provinces will be available before tomorrow evening.

Though no official statement has been issued by the Government of India. It is believed provincial Governors are acting on a common plan of action, which has been previously decided on with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

Press comments in the Anglo-Indian press this morning only add to the mystery raised by the sudden pointed refusal of Governors to satisfy Congress. The "Statesman", for instance, in a leading article interprets the A. I. C. C. resolution as follows:—"The leader had to satisfy himself that the Governor would not unnecessarily use special powers or reject the advice of Ministers while they were acting constitutionally. That is the assurance which we still believe any Congress leader who commands majority and desires to form a ministry and govern his province can easily obtain."

The paper, however, complains that Congress leaders in their talks with Governors went beyond the A. I. C. C. resolution, and demanded the "impossible."

GRAVE CONSEQUENCE FEARED.

As owing to holidays there are very few Assembly members present in Delhi it is difficult to ascertain the exact reactions in political circles. Those whom I met to-day unanimously deplore the situation as fraught with grave consequences. Some of them complained to the effect that the Governors have taken a too narrow view of their constitutional position under the Act, and have sought refuge in technicalities without paying sufficient regard to the spirit of the Act.

Congress circles point out Rajagopalachari's statement to show that Congress leaders did not go beyond the terms of the A. I. C. C. resolution. They emphasise the Congress demand was only for an informal assurance of the fullest freedom within the four corners of the Constitution—in fact nothing more than fulfilment of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's pledge given at the R. T. C., viz., "Governors' provinces will be constituted on the basis of full responsibility. There will be reserved to Governors only that minimum special powers which is required in order to secure, in exceptional circumstances, preservation of tranquillity and guarantee the maintenance of rights provided by the Statute, for Public Services and minorities."

DECLARATIONS IGNORED.

In other words, they want only the convention that Governors should agree to act as representative of the British Crown in a fully self-governing Dominion. In fact they go so far as to say that if such assurance is not forthcoming it only means Governors are not willing to commit themselves even to the repeated declaration made by the British Government in regard to the new Constitution.

It is difficult to say how the situation will develop in the six

(Continued on page 7, column 4.)

"Ministry Without Working Majority Impossible"

Will Governor Inaugurate New Constitution By Resorting To Special Powers?

BOMBAY, Sunday.

For a second time, the invitation of the Governor to form a ministry in Bombay has been rejected today, this time by Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, leader of the Muslim League Legislative Party, mainly on the ground that the Party would not be able to command a majority in the House.

LEAGUE LEADERS' DECISION

This decision which was arrived at informally last evening among the leaders of the Muslim League, was formally put through the meeting of the party held on Sunday morning at the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and was adopted.

Strict secrecy was maintained but it is understood that the Party decided that Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, their leader, should inform His Excellency this evening that he could not undertake the responsibility of forming the ministry.

To Prop Up New Constitution.

On account of this decision, it is extremely problematic whether any ministry except as a device to prop up the new constitution as soon as it comes into force on Thursday next, will be formed at all in Bombay.

There are enough provisions in the Government of India Act, 1935 to enable the Governor to bring into operation the new Act, without the semblance of a ministry, if he does not wish to dissolve the newly constituted legislatures.

SPECIAL POWERS.

In this connection informed circles point out Sec. 93 under the heading: "Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery."

Section 93 states: "(1) If at any time the Governor of a Province is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he may by Proclamation:—

(a) declare that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation, be exercised by him in his discretion:

(b) assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Provincial body or authority;

and any such Proclamation may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Act relating to any Provincial body or authority;...."

Clause (5) of the same section states: "The functions of the Governor under this section shall be exercised by him in his discretion and no Proclamation shall be made by a Governor under this section without the concurrence of the Governor-General in his discretion."

BUT SEARCH CONTINUES

With the Congress Party and the Muslim League members out of the picture as far as formation of ministry is concerned, the task of forming the cabinet has come down as a heavy responsibility on the shoulders of the few leaders of the other groups. It is understood, that they are still carrying on negotiations and discussions to find out if they can successfully accept the twice-rejected offices in Bombay. Their following is insignificant in number, but the talks are still proceeding.

The meeting of the Muslim League Legislative Party where this decision was taken, was held on Sunday morning, at the residence of Mr. Jinnah.

It is understood that the meeting considered the situation in which the Party would find itself in case it formed a ministry.

It was learnt that prominent leaders of the Muslim League Party held the view that it was next to impossible to provide a stable majority in the legislatures, which would successfully back up the coalition ministry.

To them it became clear that there was no ghost of a chance of an effective coalition in view of the divergence of views among the political leaders of various non-Congress groups inside the legislatures.

AMBEDKAR'S ASSURANCE.

In particular the attitude of Dr. B. R Ambedkar towards any coalition was also discussed Dr. Ambedkar had already made it clear that he would not join any coalition for the present but would remain in opposition. The freedom of supporting any ministry or opposing it, according to him, must rest with him, and he made it also clear that he would support a ministry whenever he found it could be legitimately supported in all the progressive measures it intended to take.

In view of these considerations the leaders of the Muslim League thought it advisable, it appears, to avoid the ugly situation of forming a ministry only to be turned out within less than three months, the first time the legislature meets.

MANDATE TO DEHLAVI.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, it is understood, has been authorised by his Party, to call on His Excellency this evening and inform His Excellency of his inability to form a ministry.

But it is emphasised in the Muslim League circles that their refusal to form the ministry is in no way inconsistent with their policy of "working the reforms for what they are worth", and to exploit the Provincial autonomy part of the new Constitution to the "best" advantage of the people however limited the scope of such advantage might be.

If the Muslim League Legislative **Party has declined to form the** ministry, it is stated, it is not because of its hostility towards the Constitution, but because the situation in the Bombay Legislatures is such that one may feel despaired of any chance of any coalition that can survive any length of time.

Further enquiries indicate that other Parties too are passimistic of forming any coalition ministry which can survive ridicule and **contempt.**

DEHLAVI EXPLAINS HIS REFUSAL

"Not Possible To Form Ministry Without Majority"

BOMBAY, March 28.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"I was called by His Excellency the Governor as a leader of the next largest party in the Assembly to consider the question of forming the ministry after the Congress had declined to do so. After careful consideration in consultation with the members of my Party and having regard to the position of the various groups in the House and of the Congress which has declined to accept the responsibility of forming the ministry although it commands the majority, I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible for me to form a ministry without a working majority behind it so as to ensure the stability and continuity of the ministry. My Party, nevertheless, stands by our policy of utilising the provincial constitution for what it is worth and securing the maximum advantage out of it for the benefit of the people."—A.P.

"NO INTENTION TO PART WITH POWER"

Rajen Babu On Cause Of Ministerial Breakdowns

PATNA: March 28.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, a member of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee interviewed by the "Associated Press" regarding the breakdown of the Ministry talks, in Bombay Madras and Orissa, said:

"The breakdown of the negotiations between provincia. Governors and Congress leaders was not altogether unexpected. We know that despite professions to the contrary there has been no intention to part with power in the real sense of the term. It is clear that a Minister has freedom of action only so long as he does not come into conflict with the Governor, or his policy does not run counter to that of the Governor. But the test of power and freedom of action comes only when there is such a conflict. No Governor in the country is prepared to tolerate such a conflict or subordinate his own arbitrary will to the will of the elected representatives of the country.

"This is the crux of the position contemplated in the A.I.C.C. resolution, which has been so grievously misunderstood not only by men like Mr. Jinnah and Sachchidananda Sinha but by many active Congressmen also. It is as well that we know where we stand. Congress opinion that the Act does not transfer any power to the representatives of the people stands fully vindicated, and the arbitrary nature of the Governor's rule under the new Act comes out in bold relief in its brutal nakedness'.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad is reaching Barahya, Monghyr, District, on the morning of the 30th to investigate the recent agrarian trouble there.—A. P.

'Interim' Ministry For Madras

MADRAS, March 28.

After breakdown of negotiations with the Congress Party leader, the Governor of Madras believes that time should be given for consideration of the position. An interim Ministry is being formed in order that Government may be carried on.

His Excellency may therefore nominate under special powers vested in him eight Ministers each getting Rs. 2,000 per mensem and all functioning from April, 1.

Speculation is rife and it is considered likely that His Excellency's choice may fall on Mr. Pannirselvam, present Home Member, Sir K. V. Reddy, present Law Member, Mr. M. A. Muthia Chettiar, Education Minister and Mr. R. M. Palat.

It is probable that one of the members of the European group either in the Upper House or Legislative Assembly may get a chance. There will be representation of minority communities also in the Ministry. Either Mr. Kalifullah or Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig has a chance to represent Muslims and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah to represent the Adidravida interests on the Ministry. The Zamindari interests may be represented on the Ministry by the Zemindar of Mirzapuram or Raja of Chellapalli.

It is said that meetings of Assembly and Legislative Council will be held probably in the first week of April when members will have to take oath of allegiance and that legislatures will be after that adjourned 'sine die'.—United Press.

PERSONNEL OF MADRAS MINISTRY

MADRAS: March 28.

The announcement that an Interim Ministry will be formed in this Province, to carry on the Government, has given rise to speculation regarding the personnel of the proposed Ministry, which, it is expected, will be announced shortly. The names of Sir Mahomed Usman, Sir K. V Reddi, (Law Member), and Mr. Pannirselvam (Home Member) are prominently mentioned in this connection. It is stated that the inclusion of a European in the Ministry, is very likely. The interim cabinet may probably consist of five Ministers. —A. P.

QUESTIONS ARISING FROM OFFICE REFUSAL DISCUSSED

MADRAS: March 28.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, which met to-day, under the Presidency of Mr. Rajagopalachari, discussed certain questions arising out of non-acceptance of office by the Congress Party.—A. P.

DR. ALAM REJOINS CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

It is understood that Dr. Mohammed Alam of the Punjab has decided to rejoin the Indian National Congress. He was at Allahabad to-day, and had long consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this connection.—United Press.

Tennis In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 28.

Giving better display than in Semi-finals S. M. Hadi, S. M. Hussain beat Aleemudding and Sayeed in doubles final in the Mahdijung Tennis Championship played this evening. The score: 6|3, 3|6, 6|1, 6|4, winners out classed their opponents by their drives, accurate placing and good anticipation.

End Of Constitutionalism

Will "Obliging Ministers" Come To Succour Of Lord Brabourne?

The following sums up the latest position as regards Ministry formation in the Bombay Presidency:—

Is there any secret assurance which would induce the minor non-Congress groups in the provincial legislatures to form a Ministry, where the Congress has rejected the offer?

This question has assumed a special significance in view of the rumours that are now going the rounds.

The Governor has unlimited powers which he can exercise in his "individual judgment," and in his "personal discretion." And there are reasons to believe that in the provinces the minor party leaders are being coaxed into forming a ministry, however unstable and however unrepresentative constitutionally it might be. It is stated that "unstable" ministries would be rendered "stable" and their life prolonged and guaranteed, if only these persons chose to form the ministry.

In Bombay the situation has so much overwhelmed the non-Congress groups that it would be true to say that they are for the moment non-plussed.

Enquiries indicate that no non-Congress Group is hopeful of forming a ministry which can survive "ridicule and contempt"—to borrow the phrase from the fate of French Ministries.

END OF CONSTITUTIONALISM.

With the refusal of two party leaders to form a ministry in Bombay, it may be stated, that the constitutional procedure which the Governor is expected to adopt under the provisions of the Act, has come to an end. And this happened on Sunday evening, when Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, leader of the Muslim League Legislative Party, formally informed His Excellency of his inability to form a ministry.

Any attempt of the Governor to ask someone else to form the ministry hereafter, may be considered a reversion to the days of Dyarchy when the Legislative Councils had several leases of life, while the same ministers whether they had a following or not stuck to office like leech.

It lies within the power of the Governor to bring about a similar situation. His special powers enable His Excellency to do so.

In Bombay a feeling of hesitancy and suspense appears to be prevalent among the other non-Congress Party leaders.

MEETING AT COOPER'S RESIDENCE.

On Sunday evening, they met at the residence of Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, Finance Member, when Sir Ali Mahomed Khan attended the meeting and informed them of his visit to the Governor. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan showed those present the statement he had prepared for the Press and then left the place.

Subsequent discussions remained inconclusive, when the meeting dispersed.

"We are still holding discussions and we have not arrived at any decisions," was all Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper had to say to the Press.

A brief review of the present position in the Provincial Assembly will show with what constitutional propriety and support the non-Congress Party leaders are trying to juggle with ministry formation.

The Congress Party numbers 86 and the Muslims are 30 strong, of whom 22 are members of the Muslim League. In a house of 175 nearly 116 members have thus remained aloof from forming the ministry. Out of the remaining 59, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's followers number 12. Five among the rest belong to the European Group and five to the Democratic Swaraj Party. About 20 are of the "Non-Brahmin" Party. The remaining 17 or 18 are Independents, and are not attached to any political party or organisation inside the legislature. Of these again at least 6 are Nationalists who will generally support the Congress.

The European Group seems to be anxious to support any party that forms the Ministry as against the Congress.

And yet if some leaders come forward to form the Ministry, the latter must eke out a precarious existence—almost always looking to the Governor for succour. Every minute it will have a crisis, and will require all its energies to tide over it, before it can "serve the masses".

That is why there appears to be considerable reluctance on the part of those who were hitherto hoping of forming a Coalition.

"OBLIGING MINISTERS"

But no secret is made of the fact that there are always available gentlemen who are ready to oblige the Governor and, therefore, it is considered likely that some persons would be more or less nominated by the Governor and in Bombay a Cabinet may soon come into existence, consisting of "Obliging Ministers".

Raghavendrarao Prepared To Form Ministry In C. P.

NAGPUR, March 28.

The following press communique has been issued by the Central Provinces Government.

"In view of the refusal of the leader of the majority party in the C. P. Provincial Assembly to accept office His Excellency the Governor sent this afternoon for the Honourable Mr. Raghavendra Rao and requested his assistance in forming ministry in accordance with section 51 (9,) (one) of the Government of India Act 1935. The Honourable Mr. Rao has informed His Excellency that he would be willing to form ministry and he would communicate with His Excellency on the subject again on March thirtieth.—A. P.

Bombay Muslims Legislators' Statement

In the course of a joint statement to the Press Dr. K. A. Hamid, Member, Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. M. Yasin Noorie, Member, Legislative Assembly, say:—

"The deadlock created is very regrettable. It would have been an excellent friendly gesture and a proof of a change of heart if the Viceroy had instructed the Governor to give the Congress leader the required assurance. The Congress wanted the assurance that the Governor would not use his special powers so long as the Congress Party acted within the Constitution. A refusal of this fundamental principle of democracy clearly demonstrates the hollowness of the Constitution."

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Men with money are seeking to invest in deserving enterprises.

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To broadcast your needs and to get at people with money the best way is to insert a short advertisement in the classified section of the "Chronicle."

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile" "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio" "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant" "To Rent", "Travel" "Typewriter", "Wanted Items" etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line

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NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No ... "The Bombay Chronicle". Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above

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LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

1. PERSONAL.

If Mr. Cyril Green, son of Major Green retired I.M.D., late of Calcutta, will communicate with the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage. W. Austin Moore, Bar-at-Law, Munnee's Buildings Rangoon. 7910.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Educated, bright Muslim, 27, employed wishes to marry educated girl of any religion. Communicate through Box No. 7990. "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two energetic young men, must be graduates of Bombay University to do outdoor calling as representatives. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 2656, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Salesman to Secure Orders for an every-day household necessity. Bright prospects for really energetic persons. Apply Box No. 2641, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Applications for the post of an Organiser on salary basis. Apply to the Branch Secretary, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Chowta Bridge, Surat. (7989)

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Toy manufacturer can prepare any kind of moulded toys, seeks situation. Please write to Box No. 2709, "Bombay Chronicle."

Lady with very good experience in preparing home made jams and pickles, seeks situation on reasonable salary. Apply to Box No. 2690, "Bombay Chronicle "

An experienced, energetic and honest teacher and businessman wants employment as a tutor, guardian or travelling agent with a consolidated allowance or pay or correspondent clerk. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Chief Clerk and Accountant with excellent references seeks situation. Has experience of oil business. Served as Manager of sports club. Please write to Box No. 2695, "Bombay Chronicle."

Retired trained teacher possessing good references is available for undertaking private tuitions to prepare students upto Matric standard. Please write for particulars to Box No. 2678, "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Parsee youth, well-conversant with Accounts work, correspondence and general office routine, seeks employment in Bombay or mofussil as accounts clerk. Willing to work out-door if necessary. Excellent testimonials. Will accept any reasonable salary Please write to Box No. 2703, "Bombay Chronicle."

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ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

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Competent, energetic young man with good experience in docks' and customs' work seeks employment in any firm or office at reasonable payment. Please write to Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ayurvedic doctor with twelve years' experience in the profession seeks any position. Prefer to act as family doctor to some influential families in Bombay or work in any charitable institution. Apply to Box No. 2616 "Bombay Chronicle."

Ex-Service man can work in any capacity—electrician, store-keeper, clerk, yarn testing master, salesman, cashier, etc. Any reasonable salary will be accepted. Excellent references furnished. Please write to Box No. 2727, "Bombay Chronicle".

An experienced Graduate (Economics and History) Teacher of Madras is open for service as a teacher, librarian, office assistant, publicity man, or any suitable situation anywhere. Can handle English, History, Geography, Logic, Stenography, etc., to high school through English. Manage an office independently, look after a big library, and carry out the profession of a publicity manager. Excellent references furnished. Willing to accept living wage. Please write to Box No. 2704, "Bombay Chronicle."

Fourteen years' experienced Inspector of Co-operative Societies, knowing correspondence and accounts works seeks employment. Apply to Box No. 2713, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Extensively travelled Indian gentleman seeks employment as companion or secretary, knows continental countries and India thoroughly well. Please write, stating your offer to Box No. 2740, "Bombay Chronicle".

Electrical Engineering licentiate with six years' experience in estimating, designing and supervision in railways and in maintenance, construction, meter testing and general superintendence in oil mills seeks immediate employment on any reasonable salary. Please apply to Box No. 2668, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Grant Road, Dias Lodge 54D, available big and small flats. Apply sharp between 1—4 evening. (7965).

Buy your wants through "Chronicle."

To Let—Airy and commodious first floor flat with use of lift in "Cutch Castle," opposite Royal Opera House. Available immediately for high class Hindu families only. Rent Rs. 165 per month. (7970)

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To Let. Office Chamber with up to date Telephone and Light conveniences. Enquire: Madevlal T. Engineer, 79, Medow's Street, Bombay. (7948).

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To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Naigam Cross Road close to G. I. P Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhowji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

HILL STATION HOUSE

Large house to let—Khandala. New four sets, bed, bath, dressing rooms, sitting, dining, store-room, pantry, kitchen, three out-houses, sanitary bathrooms, water taps. Close to Railway Station. Rent moderate Apply to Box No. 2578, "Bombay Chronicle "

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Wanted Agents, Organizers and Canvassers for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Berar and C. P. on liberal terms. Apply Branch Managers: The Provincial Union Assurance Ltd., 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. (7969).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agency by firm conducting insurance business in Gujarat, Kathiawar for twenty years. Write Box No. 7984, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Write for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (7954)

STAMP, ETC.

Wanted—Indian States stamps very old. Will pay cash. Send list and price asked to Box No. 2653 "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale—Owner not wishing to retain really beautiful platinum mounted seven diamond cluster ring with diamond shoulders. Apply to Box No. 2730, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale—Teakwood partitioning, panelled, 6ft. 6in. high, also upper panelling of glass, approximately 160 running ft., with several teakwood doors. Apply to Box No. 2723, "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVESTOCK

For Sale—B. Ind. Mare (1924), 15.1. Good polo pony and lightweight hunter and pigsticker. Bold and sensible across country. Believed sound. Rs. 800. Apply to Box No. 2682, "Bombay Chronicle."

DEALERS WANTED

To handle tea consignment. Best quality tea in original packing at very reasonable price Only dealers should write for supply straight from the plantations. Write to Box No. 2579 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Wanted—Ellis' Psychology Of Sex similar books, Carrington publications. Art books photos. Murray's Oxford English Dictionary. Ency. Brit. 14th edition. Apply to Box No. 2639, "Bombay Chronicle"

RADIO

Pilot D.C. all wave set in first class condition, original price Rs. 450. Will sell for Rs. 275. Reply Box No. 2726, "Bombay Chronicle."

The only regular cabin class service, with all the comforts of modern travel offered at fares from Forty Pounds. No. 2726. "Bombay Chronicle."

FURNITURE

Child's bed with Dutch figures size 5' 6" x 3' with mosquito frame and coir mattress in good condition Reply Box No. 2720, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Bacon Slicer for sale cost over Rs. 900. Sparingly used. Perfect order Apply Box No. 2677, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale—One big passenger Surveyed Steam Launch also carrying cargo capacity. Apply Box No. 2698, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Real Koa Wood Ukulele. Excellent tone. Never been used. Original cost offer. Apply to Box No. 2705, "Bombay Chronicle."

Knake Baby Grand Piano in excellent condition Apply Box No. 2722, "Bombay Chronicle."

Rachals Upright Grand Piano, beautiful condition, brilliant tone. Apply Box No. 2719, "Bombay Chronicle."

AUTOMOBILE

For quick sale—Owner leaving India. Morris Oxford Saloon No. 30952, 14|4 H.-P. Taxed Jany. 1938, 22|23 miles per gall. Owner driven. All 5 New Tyres and Battery. Last month thoroughly overhauled at considerable expense Guaranteed excellent mechanical condition and appearance. Apply to Box No. 2702, "Bombay Chronicle."

WEARING APPAREL

For Sale—One black dress suit outsize fit man 6' 4". The following to fit boy 14—16 yrs. One warm dressing gown. One grey flannel lounge coat. Two heavy overcoats. One Lady's warm coat frock (red) breast 42, 6, all in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 2675, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale- A large tiger skin winter coat, mounted snarling, same cub 7 feet, recently shot. Apply Box No. 2656, "Bombay Chronicle"

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Shot Gun for sale—12 Bore Double Barrelled Hammerless Non-ejector shot gun. Apply to Box No. 2712, "Bombay Chronicle."

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For Sale—an Italian violin by Bapt Gremzino—and a German master violin. Apply Box No 2728, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in view of the fact the transactions in futures for the New Crop of the year 1937|38 are very shortly going to be started, an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on Wednesday, the 31st March 1937, at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.), in the Trading Ring of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay in order to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolutions adopted by the Managing Committee in regard to the brokerage to be paid by the seller to the buyer in respect of transactions between the members of the Association:—

RESOLUTIONS:

(1) It is hereby resolved that the custom of the payment of the brokerage at 1|4 p.c. by the seller to the buyer in respect of transactions between members of the Association is hereby discontinued in the futures' transactions in respect of the New Cotton Crop of the year 1937|38 and the succeeding years; so that in respect of futures' transactions between members of this Association the buyer will not be entitled to receive any brokerage from the seller. It is further resolved that the present custom of charging brokerage at 1|2 p.c. to be paid by the client to the broker be continued. In case a client takes delivery of cotton in respect of his forward purchases made through the broker, brokerage at the rate of 1|4 p.c. on the purchase value of the cotton shall have to be paid by the client to the broker.

(2) It is also hereby further resolved that the resolution No. 3 (a) be hereby deleted from among the resolution in respect of Teji Mandi transactions which were passed at the adjourned Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Association held on 26th May 1936 and confirmed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 22nd June 1936 and that in lieu of the said resolution 3 (a) the following be passed:—

"That on declaration of options (Teji Mandi) whether it be call option (Teji) or put option (Mandi) no brokerage shall be payable as between members of this Association in respect of either purchases or sales declared."

By order of the Managing Committee,
PRATAPRAI MANMOHANDAS
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March, 1937.

5155.

Public Notices.

INDIA COFFEE HOUSE, BOMBAY

CALL FOR TENDERS.

On 1st April, 1937, INDIA COFFEE HOUSE will be transferred to larger premises in Churchgate Street Tenders will be accepted from caterers for the right to make and sell foodstuff on the premises, which will be furnished, staffed and run by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee. For full particulars apply to E. J. Fielden, Advisor to the Market Expansion Sub-Committee Indian Coffee Cess Committee "Imperial Chambers," Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

6151

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that scrips for seven shares Nos. 128058, 189559 and 236049 to 53 of the Bundi Portland Cement Co., Limited, standing in the name of Harivallabh Chunilal Shah have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above scrips in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

HARIVALLABH C. SHAH.
C|o Rajratna Naranbhai Mills, Co., Ltd., Petlad.

7988

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1501 of 1936

VASSONJI LALJI & Ors .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI HIRJI JANGEALLI & Ors. .... Defendants.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DONGRI STREET

OFFERS ARE INVITED in sealed envelopes for purchase of the property at Dongri Street on the Improvement Trust land, known as Plot No. 21, admeasuring 823 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 3172, 3178, 3181 and Part of 3183 in the books of the Collector of Bombay and Municipal B Ward Nos. 4197-99, 3632, Street Nos. 177-30-34, 32-34 and bearing Cadastral Survey No 37|1721 of Mandvi Division. The offers must reach the undersigned by or before 15th April, 1937. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer, but the offers should be open to acceptance by the Court Receiver by 30th April, 1937. For particulars etc. apply to the undersigned.

A. G. DESAI.
First Assistant to the Court Receiver High Court Bombay.
Maneckjee Wadia Bldgs., 125, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, 23rd March, 1937.

5122.

THE ONLY PICTURE OF THE YEAR
drawing packed houses in its
16TH WORTHY WEEK....
TUKARAM
ABHAT'S DEVOTIONAL SUPER
OU MUST SEE IT TO-DAY WITH YOUR FAMILY...
e picture that inspired thou- to understand life.....
TUKARAM
at
CENTRAL
Talkies. Girgaum Naka
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. To-day, on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
Special Matinee for Ladies and Children at 2-30 p.m. on every Tuesday and Thursday

THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also Showing:
"Bon-Bon Parade"
Columbia's COLOURED Rhapsody,
One reel Cartoon and
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism rheumatic gout, gout sciatica, or lumbago Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Stockist: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street.

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Every day of the year except Sundays and Public Holidays our Office is open to receive your Tabulated Adlets and to give you service during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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Pats one anna per word.

For discount .... See Information.

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TRUE NATIONALISTS MUST BE HINDI-MINDED

Mrs. Munshi's Plea For Linguistic And Literary Unity

Opening the Literary Exhibition at Madras on Saturday held in connection with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Mrs. Munshi said:—

Some years ago I entered the realm of literature. I entered it because it gave me pleasure and not because there was any idea of doing service, but then I was young and inexperienced and was indignant at the state of affairs prevailing in the world in general and our society in particular. Besides the characters of notable men interested me, and in my young enthusiasm I thought I was going to review the whole world and fashion it anew. Such were the dreams of a girl burning with the sense of injustice prevailing in the world and one fine morning when she discovered that she weilded a weapon which was quite effective her joy knew no bounds. Years went by and somehow I was caught in political turmoil and gradually the realisation came to me that it was not an armchair critic who can improve the world but a person who can produce concrete results by working hard for it and persons interested in literature like me find in the Hindi movement the possibility of producing concrete results in the field of literature as nothing else does.

WHY HINDI?

The literary exhibition to-day is really the outcome of the Hindi movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. The necessity for a common language was felt very much not only by the politicians but by literary men as well all over India. The English language which was in fashion for many years is still claimed by some as the only possible all India medium in matters of business, office and culture. The devotees of this foreign tongue do not stop to think that except a few handful of people the millions of India can never express their soul in a language wholly alien to them. The language which can unite India must have a common natural background for the largest number of our people. Such a language can only be Hindi and no other. I shall shortly enumerate those features here:

(1) Hindi has a Sanskritic background which is the background of all the Indian languages except one.

(2) It is a language which is understood by Hindus and Mahomedans alike.

(3) More than 12 crores of people, i.e., a little more than one third of the Indian population, are already using it as their mother-tongue.

(4) There are 11 crores of Indians who understand the language when it is spoken although it is not their mother-tongue. In this category Gujaratis, Maharashtrians and Bengalees are included. Barring Tamil the Sanskritic vocabulary of Hindi is common even to the languages of the south.

(5) Hindi literature alone will provide the common medium of literary exchange between the literature of India.

BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

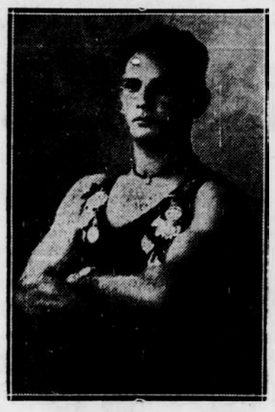
There are vast economic possibilities in Hindi. If I write in Gujarati or you in Tamil, we have a possibility of reaching not more than ten or twenty millions of people who speak those respective languages, but if literature is written or translated into Hindi, there is a possibility of reaching 140 million, nearly half the population of India. The radios and cinemas have found in the spread of Hindi a business proposition.

To be Hindi-minded is to be a true nationalist. To-day India is moving fast on the path towards compact nationhood. Inspite of differences of language and religion, inspite of political divisions, the people of India have evolved a national consciousness which is a unique phenomenon in the world. It must now find expression in unity of language and literature. If the masses of India have to be welded together in one compact mass, if we have to march forward on the path of Swaraj we must evolve a common medium of communication through the length and breadth of this country. Round every provincial language there is no doubt gathered local pride and affection just as pride and affection use to surround caste and religious consciousness in the past. But these must go; we have no choice; Nations on their march to greater unity and freedom cannot afford to local pride and prejudice. If India is a nation—which it is—if it has a common soul and common aspiration—which also it has—a common medium for expression must come into existence whether we wish it or not.

LIKE CAR OF JAGANNATH

Nationalism marches on like the car of Jagannath. It has no sympathy for the weak, whom it crushes as it speeds on. Let the South, therefore, march with the times. It must attain linguistic unity with the rest of the country. And this is not a formidable task either. In the past the South attained unity with the North through Sanskrit; to-day it has retained this unity through English; to-morrow it will have to be one with the North through Hindi and Hindi alone.

Hindi not being a familiar language in the South I quite understand that the difficulty is undoubtedly greater for you compared to other provinces, and therefore, you deserve congratulations for putting forward great efforts for the spread of Hindi. I am glad to note that the enthusiasm of acquiring this national medium is growing here. I also congratulate the workers here who are rendering such splendid service in the cause of Hindi. The materials they have collected here will prove how fast India is becoming Hindi minded. I declare this exhibition open.



Kashinath Govind Naik who demonstrated his physical talent during Holi celebrations at Mugbhat Cross Lane.

KABALI'S LUNCHEON TO EARL OF RONALDSHAY

To wish "bon-voyage" to the Earl of Ronaldshay on the eve of his departure to England, Mr. Kaball, the well known airman gave a luncheon party at the Taj Mahal Hotel. A large number of models of aeroplanes and miniature aeroplanes were distributed all over the hall

In proposing a toast of the principal guest of the evening, Mr. Kaball said that the Earl had flown solo to India from London in a big machine quite unadvertised and unnoticed, and had followed it up by travelling all over the length and breadth of the country which had resulted in widening his knowledge of India and Indians quite a great deal. Mr. Kaball further spoke about the great interest of his lordship in the thorough exploitation of aerial transportation in India.

The Earl of Ronaldshay replied in suitable terms and after tendering his thanks appealed for the co-operation of those present in the new enterprise known as the "Air Services of India Ld.," of which he was the Managing Director and Mr. Kaball, the technical adviser.

It may be recalled that the "Air Services of India Ltd" propose to run passenger service between Bombay and Ahmedabad via Kathiawar together with Feeder Service from and to the States in Kathiawar, as also between Bombay and Poona. Carriage of parcels and freight; undertaking of aerial advertisements, aerial photo and survey contracts, training of pilots and ground engineers are also contemplated. Bombay and Ahmedabad merchants, and commercial bodies and statesmen of Kathiawar are expected to extend their patronage largely and to benefit therefrom

Brijlal Biyani At Kamargaon

KAMARGAON, (By Mail).

The Hon. Mr. Biyani delivered his first public speech at Kamargaon on Thursday night. An address was presented to him on behalf of the villagers at a meeting held under the presidentship of Syt. V. N. Jamadar, M.L.A.

Besides Syt. Biyani, Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, Pramila Oke, Kakasaheb Oke, Dr. Khedkar and several others spoke. After a dinner party at Mr. Gulabchandji, Syt. Biyani and others returned to Akola.

"JOIN THE CONGRESS PARTY"

Muslim Citizens' Appeal To Elected M. L. A.

HINGANGHAT: (By Mail).

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Muslim Congress Party held on 23rd instant.

The Hinganghat Muslim Congress Party congratulates Mr. M. Y. Sharif, Bar-at-Law on his brilliant success in the recent C. P. Legislative Assembly election and further it is inclined to approach him with a request to join the existing Congress Party in majority to give proof of his sincere service and to be useful for the country (mother-land) as well as to the community to which he belongs, so that the community may not lose this opportunity and fail to get its right.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST HARTAL

Jinnah Shown Himself In True Colour, Says Masani

ALLAHABAD, March. 27.

Mr. M. R. Masani has issued the following through the "United Press" in connection with the Calcutta Police Commissioner's order banning Hartal on April 1, and Mr. Jinnah's statement:—

Evidently the Government and Mr. Jinnah have formed a united front to fight the Hartal. So far as Mr. Jinnah is concerned I rather welcome his action in coming openly for disrupting the Hartal because he has thereby shown himself in true colour. There have unfortunately been several Congressmen who have shown lingering faith in Mr. Jinnah and have thought him a desirable ally. His latest statement should open their eyes.

"The order of the Calcutta Commissioner is very far reaching indeed banning as it does the calling of one day protest strike which is perfectly legal even under the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act.

—United Press.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY UNMASKED!

Sarat Bose On Breakdown Of Negotiations

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, interviewed by the Associated Press on the breakdown of the negotiations to form Congress Ministries said: "I am not at all surprised at the turn of events which have taken place in Bombay and Madras. In fact, I expected as much. If the Governors of the Provinces where the Congress is in clear majority, had given the assurance asked of them, I, for one, would have found it difficult to put faith in such an assurance, having regard to the provisions of the Government of India Act, and the Instrument of Instructions to the Governors. Such an assurance would have been short-lived, if not still-born. Our so-called Provincial Autonomy is being unmasked, and the nation will now forge ahead to its goal"—A. P.

NO FAITH IN PEOPLE'S VERDICT!

Sardulsingh Condemns Govt.'s Attitude

LAHORE, March 27.

"The Government has taken a wrong step in refusing the very modest request of the Congress to allow its representatives a free hand in doing what they thought was in the best interest of the people" said Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, President of the Anti-Ministry Party, when interviewed by the "Associated Press" on the breakdown of negotiations to form Congress ministries.

He added, "My views are against working the new constitution, but the A. I. C. C. at its Delhi meeting decided to give a fair chance to the new reforms and get out of them whatever was possible to build the strength of the nation. The country has shown its confidence in the Congress according to that very criterion, which the Government had proposed for it.

The Government's refusal show that it was no faith in the verdict of the people. It now rests with the people to show that they cannot allow things to drift in this manner.

SATYAPAL GLAD

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee said that he was glad that the situation has taken this turn, because it would have been a betrayal of confidence reposed by the public in the Congress if its leaders had accepted the responsibility of office without clear assurances from Governors regarding the use of special powers vested to them.—A. P.

Nizam's Gift To Anjumani Taraqui

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail).

The United Press understands that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a sum of one lakh as a permanent fund to the Anjuman Taraqui, Urdu, Aurangabad which is shifting to Delhi.

It is also learnt that the Government will continue the existing donation of Rs. 40,000 to the Anjuman.—United Press.

TRIPLE MURDER

PATNA, March 27.

The report of a triple murder has been received here from Khagaul, Dinapore.

It is alleged that one Behari Kurmi of Khagaul, Dinapore, murdered his 25-year-old wife, 8-year-old son and 4-year-old daughter this morning. After perpetrating the murder he is reported to have absconded with one Rachchanath, a friend of his, who used to live with Behari.

It is stated that the woman had illicit connection with a neighbour and this prompted her husband to resort to this course—United Press.

MAHATMA TO BROADCAST

Lecture On Usefulness Of Hindi In S. India

MADRAS, March 27.

It is understood that in all probability Mahatma Gandhi will deliver a broadcast lecture from the Madras Corporation Radio Station on the usefulness of Hindi language in Southern India to-morrow between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m.

—United Press.

TO THE LOVERS OF CINE ART—

DEDICATION

SOHRAB MODY

PRODUCER—DIRECTOR of

ATMA TARANG

Presented By

The WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.

which is now in its 2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

Minerva Film Company Humbly Dedicates

Atma Tarang

to those who have striven to raise artistic standard in the Indian Film Productions; there is no doubt about the fact that Bombay's contribution to the total number of films produced in India, is the largest; but Bombay has excelled every other centre in quantity. Now it is high time that Bombay should realise the danger of losing the place of honour in the film-production, which it had held so far, in view of the elevated taste of the picture-goers of to-day. Bombay must produce more and more quality pictures to retain the supremacy, and it is in this laudable direction that MINERVA has contributed.

Atma Tarang

it is the hope of the Producers of "ATMA TARANG" that Bombay fans will come out with one accord to welcome this effort.

Atma Tarang

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DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

Matinee TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M.

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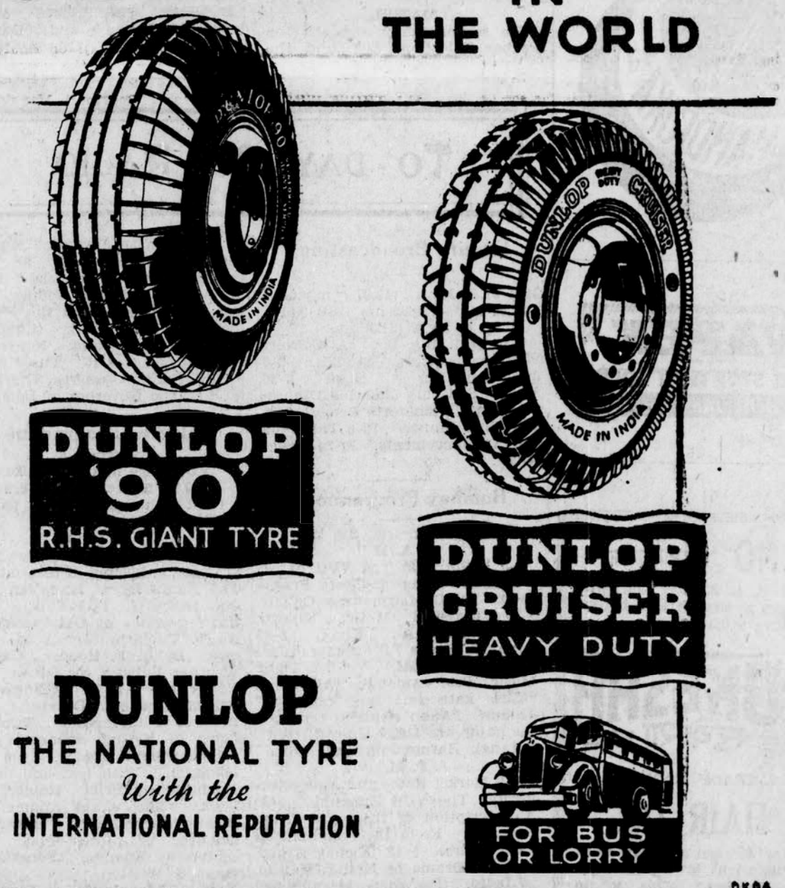

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NOW MADE IN INDIA

GLORIOUSLY APPLAUDED!

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M. FOR EASTER HOLIDAY.

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S Epic of Modern Life.

THE President

"DIDI"

Starring:

SAIGAL

KAMLESH KUMARI, LILA DESAI, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, B.A., KALYANI, DEVBALA.

Photographed and Directed by: Sjt. NITIN BOSE.

FULL HOUSES Everyday—Every Show at

THE KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 3 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you.

CHANDRIKA BRAHMI OIL

VAPEX

WILL STOP THAT COLD

Breathe the Vapour

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

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(TRADE MARK)

HAIR OIL

sometime ago and now finds a luxurient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.

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Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Easy Victories For Armed Police And B. B. And C. I. Regiment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four more matches decided in the Aga Khan Hockey Cup, this evening, brought the preliminary round of the tournament, to a close

COOPERAGE MATCHES

BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING BY SCOTT.

A feature of the first match, between the City Armed Police and the Cathedral High School at the Cooperage was the excellent goal-keeping by Scott, the Police Custodian, who keeping up his 'song-froid,' brought off several brilliant saves.

The game opened at a hot pace set by the fast forwards of both the teams and though the play was confined to midfield most of the time in the first half, the rival goals were visited in turn.

The school forwards who exerted pressure midway through this period would have got an early lead but they found their better in Scott, in the Police goal.

A little before the half-time was called, Roane, the Police centre-forward, succeeded in drawing first blood off a good pass by Hamid I and the Police crossed over with this lead.

After resumption, the same player was responsible for increasing the lead and towards the end, Jameson, the Police back, who had changed places with the Inside-right, gave a through pass to his wing and getting it back from him in the ring, scored the third goal and the Police retired winners by 3 goals to nil.

Results:—

CITY ARMED POLICE 3 goals
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL Nil

The teams:—

CITY ARMED POLICE: Scott, Babu and Jameson; Hamid II. Kader and Mahmood; Aziz, Hamid I, Roane, Shanker and Abbas.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL: Fernandez; G Williams and Musry; C. Bull, Rahim and Powell; Lunn, Speldewinde, S. Bull, Prins and Woodcock.

UMIRES: Messrs. J. Pinto and Mehta.

TLEPHONES AND CHESHIRE REGIMENT DRAW IN SECOND MATCH

The second match between the Bombay Telephone Club and the Cheshire Regiment, at the Cooperage, resulted in a draw, each side claiming two goals.

The Cheshire broke away with a left-wing move and kept on pressing their opponents for the first fifteen minutes, though they could not score, due to poor finishing of their forwads.

It was now for the Telephones to retaliate and just before the intevral Vanspall, their centre-forward, opened their account, scoring from a close quarter.

SPIRITED DISPLAY BY CHESHIRES.

With the change of ends, the Regiment bucked up their courage and strove hard to get the equiliser. Many a time they reached very near scoring, and on one occasion, Rees, their Inside-left, after getting past the Telephone defence and drawing out the goalie successfully, pushed wide.

Following a good combined movement between the Telephone forwards, Taylor, their Inside-left, had a real good opportunity of scoring but he had to give way to the Regiment goalie who rushed and cleared nicely.

Just before the final whistle, the Cheshires, who were fighting all out to draw level, at last succeeded, after several unsuccessful attempts, when Rees made amends and found the net with a well-placed shot, clean beating the telephone goalie.

With the score at one goal all, it was now a struggle for the winning goal in Extra-time. The Cheshires had gained the upper hand at this stage and amidst cheers, Rees scored again with a good push which went through the goalie's pads.

The Telephones, who, were leading all the time, were now one goal down but they were lucky in getting the last-minute goal, Gibson, their Left-half back being responsible for it.

The teams retired on level with two goals each to their credit

Result:—

BOMBAY TELEPHONES 2 goals
CHESHIRE REGIMENT 2 goals

The teams:—

BOMBAY TELEPHONE: Mendonca; McMorran and Butler: High, Cohen and Gibson; Nash, Woodcock, Vanspall, Taylor and Cross.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT: Rider Traynor and Yardley; Fossey, Fordham and Rees; Freeman, Fraser, Wells, Rees and Arathoon.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. Pinto and L. Hibbert.

MATCHES AT GYM. GROUNDS

The B.B. & C.I. Railway Regiment accounted for the Cathedral Old Boys, in the first match at the Bombay Gymkhana ground with a comfortable margin of 4 goals to 1.

"TIMES OF INDIA" WIN SECOND MATCH

The Times of India hockey club defeated the Vincent Club by 3 goals to 1 in the second match at the Gymkhana ground.

Further appointments, Bombay Womens Hockey League

Mon: 29th Mar: 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gym. vs. Vincent Club. Mr T P. Critchell and Mr. M. Daniel.

Tues. 30th Mar: 5-45 p.m. Cosmopolitans vs. Bombay City. Mr. F H. A. Moulton and Mr. W. A. Baptista.

Wed. 31st Mar: 5-45 p.m. Proctor Ladies vs. Bombay Gymknana Mr. A V. Ribeiro and Mr. Sd Mohd. Shah.

Appointments, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, week ending 3rd April 1937.

Mon. 29th Mar: 4-15 p.m. Lusitanians "B" vs. Parsi Cyclists. Mr. M. C. Kapadia and Mr. E. J. N. Baria.

Mon. 29th Mar: 5-30 p.m. Customs vs. B.E.S.T. Co. Mr. T. E. McKenzie and Mr. P. A. Fernandes.

Tues. 30th Mar: 4-15 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. Armed Police. Mr. Kersingh Gill and Mr. R. E. Fairman.

Tues. 30th Mar: 5-30 p.m. B.P.T. Sports vs. Times or Vincent Club. Mr. A. E. J. Sharpe and Mr. O. Ernst.

Wed. 31st Mar: 5-30 p.m Y.M.C.A. "A" vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Mr. J. Pais and Mr. S. H. Bhoot.

Thur. 1st April: 5-30 p.m. Kirkee United vs. G.I.P. Rly. Mr. J. Pinto and Mr. K. S Lynn.

Fri. 2nd April: 5-30 p.m. Kirkee Ordnance vs. Winners, Tues. 5-30 p.m. Mr. Cyriaco deSouza and Capt. J. M. Lee.

Sat. 3rd April: 5-30 p.m. Sholapur vs. B.B. & C.I. Rly. Mr. N. C. Nagporewalla and Mr. L. Hibbert.

Umpires are informed that in the event of change of fixtures, they will officiate for the 'game' for which they are appointed, irrespective of any change of date.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.35.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Concert from the Scottish Studios. 8-0 'John Londoner at Home.' 8-30 Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. 9-0 A Pianoforte Recital. 9-30 'The Club Dinner.' 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Violin Solo. A VUB Artist. 8-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-30 Classical Music, Khayal. Prof. Amanat Ali Khan. 8-45 Canarese Songs. D. Subbramiah. (Recorded H.M.V 9-0 Light Music. Prof. Amanat Ali Khan "Kaise kate dina rain kanhaiya" Thumri. "Ankh khultehi tera jalwa najar are laga" Ghazal. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla)

P. M.

1-0 Market Rates and Announcements. The VUB Ensemble. 5-30 A Description of the Red Cross Pageant. From the Mahaluxmi Race Course. 5-45 "Kichak Badh." A Hindi Drama by Keshav Prasad, of Delhi. (Recorded Megaphone.) 6-10 Light Hindustani Songs. Serene Doctor. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.) 7-0 Talk (Gujerati): "In the Scouts' Camp. By K.P. Godrej. 7-15 The Display by H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, The Military and the Fire Brigade. A Description from the Mahaluxmi Race Course. 7-30 Popular Music. K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla). 8-20 A Description of the Fireworks. From the Mahaluxmi Race Course. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Carnival Sense and Nonsense." By Gay Lad. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Studio Concert. The Band of H.E. The Governor of Bombay.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s

49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta times).

P. M.

12-36 A Light Variety Programme. Sushila Sen. Contralto. The Aloha Boys. Hawaiian Air and Melodies. 1-15 Talk (English): "Stories of Old Calcutta." No. 6. Calcutta Streets as they were. By C. F. Hooper. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 A Broadcast for School Students. Debate: "Genius or Perseverance". Two students of Keshab Academy and Adarsha Bani Mondir. 2-6 "Golokdham." (With text and music). Produced by Bella Halder. 2-51 Talk: "The World Aflame." By Bishnu Sarma. 5-6 "Haradhanu Bhanga." A Miracle Play. Presented by Ananda Sangha of Bantra. Written by Upendra Nath Vidyabinode. Direction: Kalipada Pathak. Produced by Krishna Mukerjee. 8-6 Talk: "Believe it or Not." By Chitra Gupta. 8-21 Orchestral Selections. By the Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lall Das. 8-41 Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 The News and Announcements. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 An Operatic Programme. Madame Clinova Lunati, of International Operatic Fame. (Contralto). 10-15 p.m. Dance Music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 AIR Orchestra. Anand Bhairon. 8-10 Mrs. B.C. Verma, "Kaise jaon ali paniyan bharan ri." Thumri Bhairon "Tumre nath darash bin beet gai sham re." Dadra Bhairvin. 8-30 Wilayat Khan. "Kushada dast-i-karam woh beniaz kare Niazmand na kiun ajizi peh naz kare." (Iqbal) 8-40 Bilas Khani On Sitar. 8-45 Afzal Husain. Khayal Jampuri. "Zaban-i-am man jis ko dil-i-betab kaihte hain. Use ham saz usi ko saz mizrab kaihte hain." (Jgar). 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): Peeps into other Worlds." No 5. Spiral Nebulae. By Rai Saheb Lala Ratan Lal. 9-15 Master Vasant. Classical and Light Music. 9-45 Wilayat Khan. "Kar le singar chatur albeli." Tnumri Asawri. "Sab milte hain woh nur ki murat nahin milti Ankhon men jo phirti hai woh surat nahin milti." (Tamanna). 10-5 Mrs. B.C. Verma, "To hi adh nad Brahma Vishnu." Dhurpad Bilawal. 10-15 Afzal Husain. Thumri Bhairvin. "Janun men bhi kia kam yeh saman hoga Gariban se paida gariban hoga." (Jigar).

P. M.

1-0 Variety "Old and New." (Recorded). 1-55 1st News and Weather Report (English). 2-0 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). "Ham Bhi Hain." 2-5 The News. 2-15 Music. 2-20 Play (Hindustani): "Farebi." By Mrs. Abid Husain. Produced by Mrs. N.N. Berry. 2-50 Amateur Music. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. Hans Narayan. 5-40 Wilayat Khan. "Nainan men an base." Thumri "Teri khushi se agar gham men bhi khushi na hoi Woh zindagi to mohabat ki zindagi na hoi." 6-0 Maloha Kedara On Sitar. 6-10 Mrs. B.C. Verma. "Bhaj man karuna nidhan." Dhurpad Aiman. "Nam japan kiun chhor diya." Bihag. 6-30 Master Vasant. Classical and Light Music. 7-0 "For villagers only" (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Way of the World." By Ghulam Rasul 'Mehr'. 8-15 Mrs. B.C. Verma. "Tu rakh mori laj Murari." Bhopali. "Rajat Raghubir Dhir." Khammaj. 8-35 Wilayat Khan. "Do roz men shabab ka alam guzar gaya Badnam karne aya tha badnam kar gaya." (Hafeez). "Shauq-i-nazara kabhi dil se nikalta hi nahin Ji hamara betire dekhe baihelta he nahin." (Hasrat). 8-50 Master Vasant. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "The Way of the World" Affairs in America. By Dr. T G P Spear. 10-0 Afzal Husain. Khayal Darbari "Ankhon ka tha qasur na dil ka sur tha Aya jo mere samne mera gharur tha." (Jigar). 10-20 AIR Orchestra. Malkauns. 10-30 Master Vasant. Classical and and Light Music.

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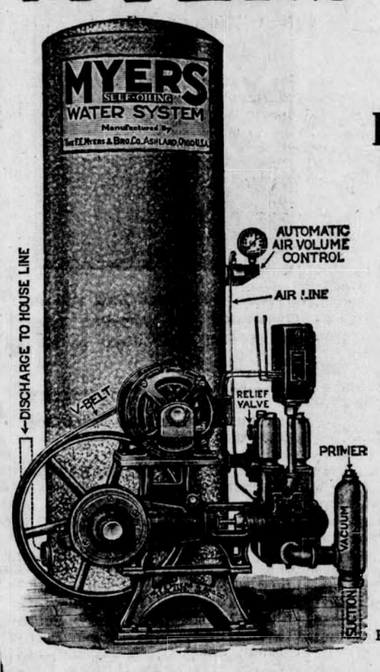

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 3, 1993.
Muslim: Mohurrum 15, 1305.
Parsi: Meher 25, 1306.
Hightide: 0-56, 13-36.
Lowtide: 7-04, 19-25.
Sunrise: 6h. 36m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Easter: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Red Cross Pageant.

Tuesday, March 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The Matunga Athletic Association Cup (Fives) Final Match will be played at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Association Grounds to-day. Mr. P.V. Subrahmanya Ayyar will preside and distribute the Trophies to the winners and runners-up of this as well as those of the Pallan Memorial Doubles and the Southern Star Cup Singles Tourneys on the said occasion.

The Red Cross Pageant Parade
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In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"CAMILLE"
with LIONEL BARRYMORE

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
Shirley Temple in "CURLY TOP!"
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A picture thrill-filled and exciting!
Shirley talking and singing Chinese!
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in her latest screen success
STOWAWAY
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
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Robert YOUNG — Alice FAYE
EUGENE PALETTE—HELEN WESTLEY—ARTHUR TREACHER

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Other Days at 10 P.M.
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8 Beautiful Girls!
12 Talented Artistes!
Exotic Dances!
Spectacular Stage Settings!
Russian SONGS! Selections from "SYLVIA!"
POPULAR PRICES

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dimitri's Russian Ballet. To-day at 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Theodora Goes Wild." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Camille". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Tasawir-e-Wafa" Daily at usual time.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Plainsman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day at 10-30 a.m.
REGAL—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at, 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forward March." Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Lure of Gold" Daily at usual time

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz will be held to-day at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) in the School Hall of the Podar High School, Santa Cruz, to express the deep sense of loss at the death of Mr. H. W. Green, and to send condolences to his family in their bereavement.

VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

The annual examination of Sheth Matubhai Kasoubhai Solicitor Adhyatunj Sanskrit Vidyalayas will be held at Brahma Nivas to-day from 8 a.m. Examiners are Mr. Kauplal Chhoya B.A. Assistant teacher of the Bharda New High School and Shastri Motiram Kalyanji of Mumbadevi Sanskrit Pathshala.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Hawkers' Union will be held on Tuesday, the 30th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Gardens at Golpitha, Sandhurst Road, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt Annual Reports and Accounts.

(2) To elect Office-bearers and Managing Committee for the next year.

(3) To consider the recommendations of the Managing Committee to change the rate of membership subscription to As. 8, per year for Hand-cart hawkers and As. 4, per year for Chabdivalas.

(4) Any other business with the permission of the chair.

CITY LITERACY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the B. C. L. A., Dr. Frank Laubach will deliver a lecture at the Hall of the Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road to-day at 5 P.M. (S.T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. C. L. A. will preside.

Dr. Laubach has devised a method of teaching illiterates which has proved very successful. All interested in the problem of the removal of Mass Illiteracy are invited to attend the lecture.

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay Sugar Market remained entirely closed on Sunday on account of the sad death of Sheth Jechandbhai of Messrs C. J. Shah & Co.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

On the eve of the retirement of Mr. V.S. Sohoni, Superintendent of the School, it is proposed to give him a farewell on behalf of the teachers and past and present students of the school on or about the 21st of April. All past students are invited to participate in the functions, and are requested to communicate with the General Secretary, V.S. Sohoni Farewell Committee, Ram Mohan English School Bombay, 4, for particulars.

D. S. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, will hold its Annual Prize Distribution at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday, (7th April), when H. E. Lord Brabourne will preside and will be accompanied by Lady Brabourne.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended an Aerial Gymkhana at the Juhu Aerodrome on Saturday.

Does Salvation Of India Lie In Socialism?

Interesting Debate At Marwari Sammelan Results In Victory For Socialists

The salvation of India lies in socialism only" was the theme of a debate at Marwari Sammelan Hall, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi was in the chair.

The proposition was carried by a huge majority and one of the members who spoke against the proposal at first, voted for it at the end.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, initiating the debate, said that it was not necessary for him to explain in detail what socialism was, as socialist ideas had been sufficiently propounded and popularised by the Congress Socialist Party and by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Applying socialist ideas to Indian conditions, he said that the fundamental principles of socialism were the same all over the world and differences lay only in their application. In applying socialists philosophy to the conditions of a given country, the local circumstances should be fully taken into consideration. If Socialism were to succeed in India, its programme was to be evolved after a careful study of Indian History, involving an objective study of Indian economic facts. That, the speaker claimed, was precisely the thing that the Congress Socialist Party was doing.

SOCIALISM AND INDIA.

Replying to some general objections, Mr. Meherally said that it was wrong to say that the Socialists were breaking up the national movement. History had proved that the charges levelled against the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak, thirty years ago, against the late Mrs. Annie Besant when she formed her Home Rule League and against Mahatma Gandhi when he first launched the non-co-operation movement, were without foundation. And that proved that the change was the essence of progress.

Nor could it be argued that socialism was not suited for India, simply because it was a Western product. There were several things which were Western and which had been taken up by our country. Nationalism and democracy were all Western, not to talk of electricity, motor-cars and all the paraphernalia of the present day civilisation.

After making a short survey of the world conditions, Mr. Meherally showed how the world economic crisis played havoc with the complacent assumption of capitalism. Russia was the only country which was steadily improving the conditions of life.

Concluding, he said that scientific socialism with planned industry in which the instruments of production, institutions and exchange were socialised and controlled, was the only method by which the two great problems of poverty and unemployment could be effectively solved.

CASE FOR OPPOSITION.

Mr. Niranjan Shamna, speaking against the proposition contended that the idea to combat poverty and unemployment by means of socialism only was chimerical. Capitalism might not necessarily be the system opposed to socialism. India was not suited for systems which might very well be prescribed to Russia and the dangers of "levelling-up" of society were also to be taken into consideration in deciding national interests.

Mr. Umashanker Dixit in opposing the proposal said that Socialism was too materialistic and precluded cultural developments. History had shown times without number that constant changes in the system of Government had not tended to the material benefits of the people of those countries. The democratic President of America did not require socialism to improve the living conditions of his people.

Messrs. Maneklal Gandhi, Madan Lalji Jallan and Vishweswar Dayal Gupta supported the motion.

Mr. B. B. Patel, M. L. A., said that what was wanted at present was economic reconstruction and that did not necessarily imply Socialism. He opposed the resolution.

After Mr. Meherally had replied to the various points raised in the course of the debate, the chairman put the motion to vote and declared it carried by a huge majority.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

It was a gala week-end for the suburbs. With burning of "holi" on Friday night all the Hindu localities were full of merry making and enjoyment on Saturday which continued on Sunday.

From the very early hours of Sunday morning the heavy footsteps of suburban catholics, making their way to their neighbouring churches, was the first sign of the arrival of one of their most important festivals—Easter—which was celebrated with variety entertainments social gatherings and dances were held throughout the suburbs.

TRIALS OF MOTORING.

During the holidays a correspondent who did a lot of motoring in the suburbs, complains bitterly against the growing nuisance on the Ghodbunder Road.

"What with not having good lighting" writes my correspondent "a large number of cattle consider the narrow road surface of Ghodbunder Road to be a first class roosting place, and proceed to roost broadside on in the middle of the road especially at places were lighting is very dim."

My correspondent continues, "It is bad enough having policemen wandering in the middle of the fairway to take numbers and somnolent milkmen and belated carts, but things are intolerable when you see livestock of the suburbs being thrown on the roadway as well."

About this state of things I have on many occasions commented, but the suburban executives seem to be paying little or no heed at all.

Toll of accidents on Ghodbunder Road has recently shown a lower figure, but if a serious disaster is to be avoided, the cattle must be got rid off and another important remedy would be to introduce the speed limit.

Then and only then would Ghodbunder Road be free of this accident toll. A speed limit will teach motorists who drive quite recklessly and imagine Ghodbunder Road to be a Brookland track, to keep better control of the accelerator.

YACHT CLUB SPORTS.

Yesterday the Bandra Yacht Club held their seventh annual sports. The boat race which for the last six years drew crowds, attracted only thirteen entries this year, but yet the rowing was of a very good standard and Messrs. A. Versaoker and D. Dharmai annexed the first prize and Messrs. J. V. Possurty and L. Gurson the second.

The club then went through a long programme of sports which included a cycle race, flat race, cigar race, threading the needle race and musical arms.

LOCAL MEDICOS TO DISCUSS I.M.S. REPORT

To discuss the position created by the publication of the Government communique regarding I. M. S., Doctor Vaidya, President of the Bombay Medical Union, has called an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee on the 30th at 8-30 p.m.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a Conversational Meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 30th March 1937 at 7 p.m. in the Hall of the H.H. the Aga Khan's Ismailia Khoja Central Free School, Sadhurst Road East, when Princess Taj-ud-daulah Aly Khan will speak on 'Personal Development'.

Salsette Congress

THANA, March 28.

A meeting of the General Body of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held to-day at 3 p.m. at Mr. B. A. Padhye's Bungalow to consider the resignations sent by Mr. D. M. Damle, the President and Mr. G. L. Joshi, Secretary of Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, when Mr. D. K. Kunte, Pleader, was voted to the chair. The resignation was accepted.

Then Mr. Narjishet Jadhavji moved that Mr. D. M. Nadkarni be elected President, Mr. S. A. Tendulkar be elected Secretary and Swami Anand be elected member of the Committee. The resolution was put to vote and declared carried "nem con".

PRINCE ALY KHAN "MOBBED" BY KIDDIES

On Sunday evening, a huge gathering of Khojas were present at a party that was given to the children of the followers of the Aga Khan. There was a very large attendance of children and a joyous spirit prevailed. Grown up people were running about and helping the kiddies in every way to carry out the programme of sports drawn up for them. Prince Aly, the genial host, attended to every item himself and was freely moving about among the kiddies swarmed round him clamouring to shake hands with him. The Jamatkhana Boy Scouts Band of bugles, drums and bagpipes were present throughout and loud-speakers and a microphone had been installed.

Among those present may be mentioned, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mr. Husseinbhoy Rahimtoola, Ganab Haji Quairazbhai Cassumali. Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Petigara, retired Deputy Commissioner of Police, (Crime Branch), Gulamali Merchant, etc.

It may be mentioned, incidentally, Khan Bahadur Petigara is now the Manager of Prince Aly Khan's estate, since his retirement.

One of the wrestling bouts that caused intense merriment was between a couple of extremely fat and Chubby boys.

TRIBUTE TO MR. M. N. TALPADE.

The members of the Friends Debating Circle will meet Mr. M. N. Talpade, the retiring chairman of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. to pay tribute for his splendid service on the School Committee. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside on the occasion.

Place:—Byculla Municipal Marathi Boys and Girls Schools, close to Byculla Station.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Annual General Meeting of the Members and Mandvi Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (4th April) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Godown of Sjt. Lakhamshi Ladha Talpatriwala just opposite the office premises to transact the following agenda:—(1) To consider the annual report with the statement of accounts; (2) To elect auditors for the New Year; (3) To elect members of the Executive Committee for the New Year.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

remarkable unanimity. In these consultations Sardar Vallabhbhai had very little share, though it would only have been in the fitness of things if he had taken a greater share. The whole procedure adopted was proper and democratic and undoubtedly the result was in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the elected members

"Why, then, this outcry and vituperation and highly improper personal attacks? Surely some people in Bombay, however earnest or numerous they might be, do not wish to impose their will on the elected members from Maharashtra, Gujerat and Karnatak? That is not democracy. There have been frequent references to autocracy and Fascist methods but the methods adopted by the leaders of the agitation savour more of fascism than of democracy, and I am sure they will realise this when the excitement of the moment passes. If there had been the least doubt in our minds that the will of the majority of the elected representatives had not prevailed in the election of the leader, we would willingly and gladly have asked for a fresh election. But the majority of these members made it clear that they stand by that election.

END THE AGITATION.

"Elections to offices in the Congress are not the distribution of prizes or spoils. Congressmen are not out for such prizes or spoils. We try to adopt the democratic method and choose those best fitted for a particular office having regard to a variety of circumstances. Some times this method may not give the best results but we accept it nonetheless.

"This agitation has been grossly unfair to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It had been unfair to Mr. Nariman. It has caused a heavy burden on Mr. Kher who has already to face a difficult enough situation and who deserves all our sympathies and co-operation. Everybody knows that Mr. Kher never asked for any office and he was reluctant to have the leadership thrust on him. I earnestly hope that friends in Bombay will consider the situation coolly and put an end to an agitation which started on a false basis and which must injure our cause."—United Press.

Put An End To Nariman Agitation

Pandit Jawaharlal Says It Has Been Unfair To Sardar, To Kher And To Nariman Himself

ALLAHABAD: March 28.

The following is the full text of a statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, in connection with the leadership of the Congress Party in the Bombay Provincial Legislature:—

"The Working Committee issued a statement from Delhi in connection with the controversy which had arisen about the election of the leader of the Congress Assembly Party for Bombay Presidency. That statement should put an end to this controversy. I feel, however, that I should issue a personal statement also as I have received a number of telegrams and representations on this subject which it is not possible for me to deal separately.

"Together with my colleagues of the Working Committee, I went into this matter carefully and consulted such persons as could throw light on it. I write, therefore, with some knowledge of the facts. It is clear that a large number of our friends and colleagues in Bombay city have been grieved at what they considered a deliberate attempt to keep out Mr. Nariman from the leadership.

A PERSONAL VEDANTA?

Mr. Nariman is popular in Bombay and deserves his popularity. But the agitation that arose seems to me to have little relation to facts and to have become almost a personal vendetta against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I have been astonished and grieved at the virulence of this agitation and at the way principles were forgotten and facts twisted to run down the Sardar. I am sure that most of the persons who took part in this agitation will regret it when they consider the facts coolly. In particular the communal turn which was sought to be given was most deplorable.

"I am quite convinced that Sardar Vallabhbhai had very little to do with the election. Even previous to the election he had told me that he proposed to keep out of it, except in so far as he did not want a Gujerati to contest the leadership. He stuck to this resolve and all the agitation against him is thus entirely without foundation. Bombay friends must remember that the Assembly Party consists of elected representatives from all over the Presidency. Bombay City is important, but in point of numbers it is over-shadowed by Gujerat Karnatak and Maharashtra. Maharashtra sends the largest contingent and so, inevitably the views of Maharashtra counts for most. The Presidency being a composite province from the Congress point of view, the position was a difficult one and members could honestly hold divergent views as to the way out of the difficulty. Sardar Vallabhbhai to some extent lessoned this difficulty by keeping Gujerat out of the contest for leadership.

DEMOCRATIC AND UNFAIR

"The responsibility for election lay on the elected members and they, after mutual consultation and reference to other colleagues, came to a certain conclusion with

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1937

UNMASKED

In Bombay, C. P. and Madras the Congress Legislative Party Leaders have declined to form ministries as the Governors refused to give them the assurance demanded by the Congress that they would not use in regard to the constitutional activities of the cabinets their special powers of interference and would not set aside the advice of the cabinets. It appears from the striking resemblance in the statements issued by the three Governors that they are guided by a common formula in dealing with the Congress demand and that, therefore, the situation in Bombay, C. P. and Madras will be repeated in all those provinces where the Congress Party Leaders have been invited to form ministries. If so the beginning of the end will have come off earlier than the Congress expected. And the Congress is the last body to regret such a contingency.

Denial Of Provincial Autonomy

In the official statement issued in Bombay the Governor observes that the Congress is responsible for the present constitutional situation. He says: "The terms of the Act are mandatory, and the obligations imposed on Governors by the Act and by the Instrument of Instructions in respect of the use of the special powers and the safeguarding of the interests of Minorities are of such a nature that, even if a Governor wished to relieve himself of them, it was not in his power to do. The terms of the Act are unambiguous, and, as the demand put forward by the Congress Party is constitutionally impossible, the responsibility for adhering to it must rest with the Congress Party." In similar terms the Governor of Madras urges the plea of the mandatory character of his special powers and contends that it is constitutionally and legally impossible for him to give the assurance demanded of him. The most crushing rejoinder to that plea is given by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who points out in his statement that what Congress wanted was "not an amendment of the Statute now and here or any extension of the very limited scope of provincial autonomy, but that even while the safeguards remained intact, as regards possible interference from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy we should have a 'Gentleman's Agreement' between His Excellency and myself, whom he has called, that his own discretionary powers of interference as a provincial Governor should not be put in motion." He states further: "If it be true that real discretion is given to the Governor of a province it must be within his power to use it or not to use it, and if he is convinced that we can get the atmosphere and psychology necessary for the efficient discharge of Cabinet responsibility only by assuring non-interference, he could use his discretion best only by such non-use. To deny that right to the Governor of a province is the denial of provincial autonomy. It amounts to seeking to govern India from Downing Street through the old bureaucracy, in spite of the forms of the new Government of India Act." Even the friends of Government will feel that the Governors who have thrown away Congress Leaders' offers have taken too narrow a view of their position. In fact, as Rajen Babu says, the crux of the position is that no Governor in the country is prepared to subordinate his own arbitrary will to the will of the elected representatives of the country.

The Fascist Spirit

The most important question now is: What next? In Bombay the Muslim League Party too, has declined to form a ministry, on the plea that without a working majority a stable non-Congress ministry is not possible in the present circumstances. Though it is even now prepared to work the Constitution—which the Congress has proved to be a mockery of self-government—we congratulate the Muslim League Party on its refusal to succumb to the temptation of holding office for a few months aided by the arbitrary power of the Governor. It may be presumed that other smaller groups in the Bombay Assembly will decline to form a Coalition ministry on a similar ground; for, as Sirdar Vallabhbhai says, no man with any sense of self-respect will agree to play the role of a fool. And even if they venture to form one, it cannnot but be short-lived The life of a ministry so formed, in Bombay or any other province similarly situated, can be prolonged to some extent by the lavish use of the Governor's special powers. That will only, as Pandit Jawaharlal remarks, tear the mask and reveal even to the blind the reality of the Constitution in all its nakedness as one essentially of Fascist type concentrating power in the Governors or the Governor-General. Or the Governor may go further and under Section 93 of the Constitution "assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any provincial body or authority." If he does that, he will have himself wrecked the Constitution, that is, the farce of Provincial autonomy. There is also the possibility of the Governor dissolving the Assembly and ordering a fresh election in the hope of better luck therefrom. Indeed such a course will be more constitutional than the other courses indicated above. In any case the Congress will take up that challenge with the utmost confidence. The whole country is with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari when he says: "No power on earth can much longer stand between us and our birthright of Freedom. We have had an occular demonstration of the unshakable strength of the Congress. The disinterestedness of its leadership has been proved by this episode, so as not even its worst detractors can question it. May God give us yet greater strength of resolve and lead us to our goal."

Advance Hindustani

In his presidential address at the 26th session of the All-India Hindi Conference held at Madras on Saturday Seth Jamnalal Bajaj made an earnest appeal to the South Indian community to acquire without any avoidable delay, a working knowledge of Hindi, meaning, evidently, that popular form of Hindi which is spoken by Hindus and Muslims alike in Hindustan and which is more appropriately called Hindustani. The advice applies to all Indians who have not yet learnt Hindustani. Lakhs of South Indians have in recent years picked up rudiments of the language as a result of the excellent propaganda carried on by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha. But a great deal more is necessary if Hindustani is to be the "lingua franca" of India in the fullest sense of the term. Mr. Bajaj rightly suggests that all Hindustani-knowing men and women should carry on Hindustani propaganda in their own localities.

It is ridiculous to object that Hindustani propaganda can in any way prejudice the growth of other provincial languages. It is acknowledged by all that every Indian must first and foremost study his mother tongue, but for national purposes a second language is absolutely necessary and Hindustani is universally admitted to be the fittest as the national language. Indeed, as Mahatma Gandhi pointed out in his presidential speech at the All-India Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad also held at Madras on Saturday, the adoption of a widely spoken language as Hindustani as the national language can greatly help the other Indian languages and literatures by the publication in the former language of the masterpieces of literature in the latter. As regards the question of script, Gandhiji pleaded at the Conference for the adoption of Devanagari script as the common script for the country. It will be better still if every Indian studies both the Devanagari and the Urdu scripts.

CRISIS EVEN BEFORE ADVENT OF CONSTUTITION

Congressmen Have Already Exposed India Act

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The unprecedented constitutional crisis created by the refusal of the Provincial Governors to give assurance to the heads of the majority parties makes one consider the possible courses that are open to Governors if they are to carry on Government in provinces. It is obvious that the talk of democracy for the people of the provinces is merely an eye-wash and the truth is that the Governors want to carry on the Government notwithstanding the provincial legislatures. It boils down to this: if the majority parties in the Legislatures agree to carry on the Government as Whitehall dictates to them through their Governors, well and good; if they do not agree to do so then also it is welcome. The Act has enough provisions in it to see that "India is governed from Downing Street through the old bureaucracy inspite of the forms of the new Government of India Act."

It is evident that the Congress leaders were prepared to go as far as possible and stretch the Delhi resolution to the farthest limit as they were prepared to be satisfied if an assurance was given by the Governor that he would not interfere in the administration of the Province as would be carried on by the Ministers. As Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar says, it would be impossible for Congress parties to undertake administration of provinces, after the history of antagonism through which they had passed, unless at the outset they were expressly assured of such treatment as Ministers were entitled under Parliamentary system of popular Government and of the unqualified loyalty of the permanent service—which was impossible if officials of the Departments should be looking to Governors for excercise of special powers of interference at any and every stage.

Congress Position Vindicated

The situation created now amply justifies the position taken up by the Congress in regard to Government of India Act. It is retrograde and worse than the constitution in force at present. While the present cabinets have full control over administration—there have been several occasions when Indian non-I. C. S. men have been in charge of reserved portfolios—cabinets that have to be formed from April under Government of India Act 1935, will not have that control. Hence it is evident that nothing which is of national good can be done by the so-called "popular Governments" as the Governor is bound to interfere. Mr. K. T. Shah, in his book on Provincial Autonomy, refers to the authority of the Ministers in Provinces and says "However extensive in appearance the field assigned to constitutional advisers of the Govenor, it is rigidly enclosed in barbed wire fence and contains very little grounds for any fruitful experiment for the political advance or economic emancipation of the Indian people."

Before proceeding to state in detail the constitutional position now, it must be stated that the Governors' refusal to give assurances to Congress leaders has further strengthened the Congress forces. To-day there cannot be a right or left section in the Congress. All are united in their objective so far as ending of the Act is concerned. The Congress legislators will do their bit towards that end by being in the opposition while the others—hundreds of thousands of them—who are outside will carry on work which alone would lead Congress towards its cherished objective.

"Aided And Advised"

Now the constitutional position is this. The Governor of a Province under Section 50 of the Act shall be aided and advised by a council of Ministers and those Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and hold office during his pleasure as provided under section 51 (1). In summoning and choosing the Ministers the Governor shall use his best (para seven of the Instrument of Instructions) endeavour to appoint his Council of Ministers in consultation with the person who, in his judgment, is most likely to command a stable majority in the legislature. Those Ministers thus appointed should be in a position collectively to com-

(Continued on page 8, column 5.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Anglo-Italian Relations

Significance Of Il Duce's Visit To Libya

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE: March 18.

Anglo-Italian relations, despite the conclusion of the recent so-called "Gentlemens Agreement" between the two countries, still suggest the strain that came sharply to the front at the time of Italy's last Abyssinian war. The reaction of the Italian Press to the new British move in regard to armament expansion and the decisions of the Fascist Grand Council this month have strengthened opinion in this direction Signor Mussolini's departure this week to Libya, with a naval parade and inspection of military roads right up to Egypt and references to a bigger Italy and Italian concern for Islam, have brought fresh comments relating to this strain. Mussolini does not leave Italy often and it is felt that he would not have departed now for Libya, which he had visited last in 1926, unless he attached close attention and significance to this step. Though there is recognition of Britain's superior resources and the added weight which Britain's new armament programme will exert, at the same time, Italian position in association with the suggestions of strain with Britain is viewed with much attention. In the light of various changes in military equipments, the widely spread interests of Britain with their implications, and an uncertainty bound also with German and Japanese aims. Italy's closer participation in the Spanish struggle also reveals the intention to obtain a firmer hold over the Mediterranean region. The "Manchester Guardian" this week concludes a leading note on Mussolini's Libyan visit with statement: "Though we may laugh at these melodramatic tours of inspection with their ceremonies and proclamations they are not to be altogether despised."

Ribbentrop's Return To London

The return this week of Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador to Britain, back to London and the reply of Germany to Britain's Note presented after the termination of the Locarno Pact have obviously brought a fresh interest in German halt in relation to various issues of close interest and significance. Estimates greatly in association with Berlin's reply to the British Note, indicate Germany's attitude being still non-committal in the direction of any collective pact. Apparently care is preserved to the idea of winning Britain for gaining a freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe, though probably Britain it would appear is inclined to adopt on the whole a more critical stand now in relation to such an idea on the part of Germany. The colonial claim to which Britain is known to pay much attention is regarded in circles in Germany as a means for pressure for getting Britain to a more helpful stand in regard to Germany's European policy. Disappointment over British reserve or reaction to this move may well mean advancement of attention by Germany in other directions. This is suited to bring a new interest in the course of Anglo-German relations of wide significance.

American Protest Over German Press

The American Ambassador in Berlin has this week lodged a protest with the German Government against what is stated as violence and vulgarity of German Press comments in reference to the United States. The German Press comments in question arose over certain statements by the Mayor of New York, La Guardia, in the course of which he mentioned in connection with a forthcoming exhibition in New York of opening a "terror chamber" in association with Germany and spoke of Herr Hitler as "the brown-shirted fanatic disturbing the peace". The German Ambassador to the United States made a presentation to Washington Ambassador and the State Department expressed its regret, though it added that it could not take any official action. The German Press came out with a vehement tirade. Typical of this is an article in the Berlin daily "Angriff" that has a strong official character, as it is known as standing close to the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels. It writes of "the orgy of abuse before a thousand prostitutes that La Guardia had collected from the streets to have an applauding audience, beating all records "and after a shower of epithets like 'pimp', 'procurer', 'apostle of hatred' on La Guardia, refers to the United States as "a land where the Government is afraid of the revolvers of the gangsters" and "a country contaminated by race mixture and freemasonry." The leading Nazi organ "Voelkische Beobachter" states that "in a land ruled in a modern way elements like La Guardia would be dispatched to prison or lunatic asylum" The American protest is mentioned as being related to generalisation covering American women and system of administration. Such reaction as that displayed by the German Press, apart from issues of annoyance felt and taste of expression, it would seem, is also reflective of a close internal rigour that leads to turning keenly to beating up of passions. Indicative alike of the sharp internal economic rigour and strong concentration on the "autarchy" (self-sufficiency) drive is the decision just announced to raise a large and wide-spread organisation for collecting of "rags and bones".

German-Czechoslovakian Tension

In regard to German-Czechoslovakian tension about which there have been various reports there is at present a comparative relaxation. This is bound with Berlin's recognition of the weakness in assertion of a propaganda offensive against Czechoslovakia the impress of Czechoslovakia's moves to strengthen certain contacts and advance internal stability, and chiefly the weight of the economic improvement in Czechoslovakia. The latter is well evidenced in the marked betterment in foreign trade, a factor of significance for India as well. Exports of finished products for February this year for which figures have just been published reveal an increase of 43 per cent. as against the corresponding month of the previous year and imports of raw products a rise of 50 per cent. On the political side, according to latest reports, important currents are also at work for a strengthening of relations with Austria and promotion of general understanding between the three States Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hun-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AUSTRIA AND ITALY

The Austrian Dictator's proposed visit this week to Rome is a natural enough sequel to the Austro-German trouble which found expression recently in the dismissal from the Austrian cabinet of the pro-Nazi minister. Having annoyed a powerful neighbour who has substantial backing within his own country itself. Herr Schussnigg must needs seek assurance and moral support from the still more powerful patron Signor Mussolini. The assurance will, of course, be cheerfully given for the simple reason that Il Duce cannot allow Fascist friendship and sympathy for the Nazis to destroy Italy's own influence over Austria and also weaken Italy *vis-a-vis* Germany. For, this is what a Germanised Austria would mean. Since "Independence of Austria" means dependence upon Italy, there is nothing surprising in the statement that it "still constitutes the principal point of Italian policy". This, in a sense, is welcome too.

A GRAVE MENACE

What, however, is not welcome—in fact it is potentially a definite menace—is the recent treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia There has never been any love lost between the two. Yugoslavia indeed has always been nervous of Italy and fearful of her actual safety. It is due to this fear that Yugoslavia has long been vacillating between Italy and the Little Entente, wondering whether safety from the enemy lay in the rival or the enemy's own camp. And this vacillation was not without reason. The consistent surrender by France—the parent and patron of the Little Entente—and Britain to Italy can scarcely have reassured Yugoslavia. Abyssinia and Spain have probably convinced her that neither the League—which means the two Big Powers—nor France has the courage to stand by solemn commitments. They only desert weaker nations and would do so in the case of Yugoslavia too if an occasion arose. If this is at the bottom of the recent treaty then a serious breach has been made in the Little Entente—Balkan Alliance Front against the Fascist—Nazi combination. This is a grave menace to Europe's peace.

WELCOME APPOINTMENTS

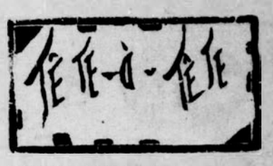
The new Constitution, especially that portion of it which relates to the Federation, is so reactionary that it cannot be mended but must be ended. While holding this view, we cannot help saying that the appointment of Sir S. M. Sulaiman, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and of Mr. M. R. Jaykar of Bombay as Judges of the Federal Court will be received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the country. The Federal Court will naturally be one of the most pivotal institutions under the new Constitution, if it survives before the Federal Court comes into being and a great responsibility thus rests upon the persons who will constitute the first tribunal. The traditions they set up will obviously go a long way in determining the future character and influence of the Federal Court, and in assuring it its rightful place in the development of the Federation—assuming, of course, that the Federation is a genuine one and is acceptable to the Indian National Congress. It is thus very gratifying to note that the personnel of the Court is one which will command public confidence. Both Justice Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jaykar are not only legal luminaries, but also men of great intellectual achievements and culture. Justice Sulaiman is as famous as a mathematician as a judge, while Mr. Jaykar has a long and distinguished public career to his credit.—it is well-known that in his earlier days he was a staunch Congressman and Home Ruler. Both of them may thus be implicitly trusted to lay the foundations of the Federal Court truly and well, and to win for it its due prestige as an impartial interpreter of the constitution. Either of these men would have worthily filled the post of the Chief Judge of the Federal Court, and we must protest against a non-Indian being imported for the place.

SUGAR TARIFF ENQUIRY

The Government of India have appointed a Tariff Board to examine the measure of protection now enjoyed by the sugar industry and report whether it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and, if so, to what extent. There is no doubt that the industry needs for some years to come at least that measure of protection which was afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 and it is necessary for all concerns and individuals specially concerned in the industry to urge its claims before the Tariff Board. They should also condemn the action of the Government in raising the excise duty on sugar and show how hard it will hit thousands of workers and cultivators. It is also necessary for the public to carry on propaganda in support of using Swadeshi sugar alone at any cost.

FAZLUL HAQ ON TRIAL

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, the Chief Minister-designate, is doing his best to popularise his cabinet and his programme. And he has made a wise move in trying to take Indian journalists into his confidence. Whether he would maintain the contact as he has started is, of course, a different question. Nor is it yet possible to know how far he will keep his promises about his programme when actually in office. But, in the meantime we must note his avowed intentions regarding the Press and the Detenus. At the 'table talk' with journalists, a few days ago, he declared that he "felt that these (Press) Acts and Regulations required early modification, if not wholesale repeal" Mr. Haq appears, however, to have been studiedly vague rather than specific. And if he is the radical democrat that he claims to be we do not understand his hesitation to repeal the Act and Regulations "wholesale". More welcome is Mr. Fazlul Haq's reiteration—apparently without any reserve—of his programme "to see to it that detenus and political prisoners were released." Mr. Fazlul Haq has voluntarily put himself on trial. Let us hope, with sympathy, that he acquits himself well.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"While the situation in the Presidency is black—and rendered all the more black by the fact that it is much worse in other Provinces—a number of leaders believe that once they are in office with a Ministry of seven they will be able to entrench themselves as a Coalition Party before they are compelled to meet the House. It is suggested that it would not be essential for His Excellency—of course, in accordance with the advice of the Coalition Cabinet—to summon a session of the Legislatures before the month of June or even July as was suggested some months ago."

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

Italian Sailors Get Loose

—Bombay paper headline.

The message, however, reports that the Spanish newspaper manager did the turn of the screw-driver—with a shot gun, or should one say jointed, soldered or whatever carpenters-engineering jargon is called for?

* * * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru welcomes "minority ministries backed by the Special Powers of the Governor" for "it reveals the nature of the new Constitution so that the blind can see".

But Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao is not blind. Oh, no. He isn't and has never been blind by any means.

* * * *

In the event of Governors declining to give assurance 'we' declared Sardar Vallabhbhai, "go our own way and the Government will go their own way."

Yerawda and Poona?

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) On receipt of the text of the Bombay Governor's Communique, Printing House Square immediately sent a cable of appreciation saying, "We are most gratified"

(2) His Thundering Excellency, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Editor, London "Times" and collective Governor-cum-Governor-General-cum-Secretary-of-State has consented to the appointment of his favourite leader-writer as the next Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

(3) The reason for the breakdown of the Brabourne-Dehlavi talks is that His Excellency offered the Chief Ministership to the leader of the Muslim League Party for what the Muslim is worth but Mr. M. A. Jinnah indignantly discovered the compliment.

* * * *

Their Excellencies of Madras and Bombay both emphatically wish to make it plain to the public that the decision is that of the Congress Party themselves.

And if it is not plain to the public they should make it so through their special powers by issuing a mandatory Ordinance.

* * * *

"MADRAS, March 26.

In connection with the toddy tappers' strike which is continuing in the city, the Chingleput Police have served a notice on Mr. B. Srinivas Rao, Secretary of the Madras Congress Socialist Party, restraining him from holding meetings or taking out processions in the Chingleput district area within a radius of 6 miles from the boundary of the Madras City."

—United Press.

Making it smooth for the "Interim" Ministry, eh?

* * * *

Bombay Labour Leaders who have gone to Calcutta to attend a Workers' Conference have been greeted by the Police Commissioner with a comprehensive ban under the Public Security Act.

Which, of course, is a handsome gesture of welcome to Lord Brabourne.

* * * *

Morality Dead

—2nd (or is it 3rd?) leading article in a Bombay paper.

We await with appropriate emotions the invitation to attend the funeral of the distinguished citizen.

* * * *

"Shaved Man In 19 Seconds"

Quite enviable. But we should like to know what happened to the casualty.

* * * *

The magistrate tried to effect a reconciliation between man and wife.

"You know, you should put your wife before a car', referring to the husband buying a car and allowing his wife no money for clothes.

"Put her before a car, your Worship! I often feel like putting her before a lorry."

PLAYERS 'MOBBED' BY DELIGHTED CROWDS

Middlesbrough Save Their Unbeaten Home Record

PLENTY OF GOAL SCORING IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, March 27.

Three-quarters of a million watched holiday soccer in wintry conditions. Some grounds were snow-covered.

Arsenal were very unlucky. Drake wrenched his leg shortly after start and had to be taken to hospital after the match.

Biggest crowds of the day gathered at Highbury and Chelsea each ground holding 65,000. League leaders it is now said must beware Manchester City who since Christmasday won eight matches, drawn five with a goal average of 34 against 13.

Villa has a definite promotion chance having gained 13 from the last 14 points at stake.

PLENTY OF GOALS.

Seven-twenty thousand football fans who went to to-day's soccer saw plenty of goals for their money. Harston (Mansfield) scored five, Valentine of Halifax, four, while Steele of Stoke Matthews of Bury Broome of Villa, Bate of Walsall all scored hat-tricks.

The crowd several times encroached upon the pitch at Middlesbrough where 35,000, record in the history of the Club saw Arsenal in the second half score against the run of the play through Bowden. Fenton equalised and the crowd invaded the playing pitch from Sheer joy. Camsell, Middlesbrough captain was carried shoulder high to the dressing room. Every member of the team was mobbed by the crowd delighted at Middlesbrough saving thus unbeaten home record.

Drake was undergoing an operation for cartilage trouble and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Stoke displayed solid defence against champions. Both sets of forwards put in brilliant work towards the end of the game.

Charlton made several changes after yesterday's defeat and scored thrice in half hour.—Reuter's Special.

Mehdijung Lawn Tennis Championship

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.): March 27.

In the second Doubles Semi-final Mehdijung Lawn Tennis Championship, played this evening S M. Hadi (who represented India in Davis Cup) and S. M. Hussain beat Ahmad Hussain and Wanarse.

Hadi and Partner won the game chiefly due to their combination while the opponents did not combine well.

Hyderabad Polo Tournament

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 27.

The Mukarramjah Birthday Polo Tournament opened this afternoon with two matches.

The first match between the Riff Raffs and the Second Imperial Service Lancers resulted in a win for the former by three goals to nil.

In the second match, after exciting polo, Banjaras defeated Golconda who received one and half goal on handicap by four goals to three and half.

Nasir Mirza Bey the outstanding player for Banjaras scored all the four goals. For Golconda Hamidullah and the Prince of Berar scored a goal each.

NOT A GREAT SURPRISE

Husseinbhoy Lalji On Congress Refusal To Form Ministry

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Secretary of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bombay, in the course of an interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" said:—

"The decision of the Congress Party not to form the Ministry has not come as a great surprise. The position of the Muslim League is quite clear. There is first the essential conditions to be fulfilled by any party or coalition wishing to form a ministry, namely, to secure a majority in the legislature. This, under the present circumstances, would be only possible if the entire opposition to the Congress supported solidly a non-Congress ministry. I feel this will be impossible as nothing would bring such a large number of independent members, both Hindus and Muslims, to support a non-Congress ministry.

UNRELIABLE INDEPENDENTS.

"Apart from this there is the Rule 14 of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency that the Board shall decide whether the Muslim League will co-operate with any group or groups and that too only if the aims, objects and ideals of that group are approximately the same as those of the All-India Muslim League. This Board meeting has not yet been called to consider that question and so it is difficult to conceive how the League leader can constitutionally approach any body offering or seeking co-operation.

"Moreover, beyond the Congress, the Muslim League and Dr. Ambedkar's parties, there are a number of Independents whose aims, objects and ideals are not definitely known and they cannot be said to be a group which would be relied upon to pledge unwavering support to the administration, particularly when an organised strong party like the Congress is in the opposition.

CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

"With regard to the situation which has developed, I think the time has come when not only the Governors but the leading people of all the communities must consider the situation jointly with the Congress leaders as it is not desirable to allow the country's affairs to drift in an irresponsible manner. The recent elections have given us a fair idea of what the people want but if it is felt that a mere definite expression of the country's views is necessary. then let a fresh election be held without delay.

"In conclusion, I may add a passage which appears in the policy of the Muslim League and which aptly describes the dangers which would probably overtake if constructive efforts are shirked. There is also a danger of a great upheaval in the country which is very undesirable in the present state of the country and the world.

"The passage to which I refer is as follows:—

"The inauguration of the Montagu Chelmsford scheme of constitution and working thereof has developed and brought forth various forces and it appears that such a power as was available under that scheme has been captured in the various provinces by reactionary conservative element in combination with a coterie of men whose sole aim and object is to secure office and places for themselves wherever and whenever available. This has suited the Government and these two classes have received every encouragement and support, with the result that they have not only been a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of the independent and progressive intelligentsia but the people generally have been exploited Thus was created a double domination of the reactionary forces and the imperialistic power. Our aim is that this domination must cease".

Mr. Prabhashanker R. Bhatt son of the late Mr. Ramachandra M. Bhatt, who has offered one and a half lakh of rupees for the construction of a hostel for Grant Medical College Students.

FRIEND OF AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mussolini Expected To Give Assurance Next Week To Schuschnigg

ROME, March 27.

It is understood that Signor Mussolini has decided not to visit his country-estate at the weekend but will remain in Rome to handle the international situation.

The Duce will receive a visit from Herr Schuschnigg during the coming week when he is expected to give an assurance to the Austrian Government that the Italo-German friendship and the new treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia will not affect Italy's friendship with Austria and the Independence of Austria still constitutes the principal point of Italian policy.—Reuter's Special.

Ambedkarites Prepared To Co-operate

BOMBAY, March 28.

A meeting of the Independent Labour Party was held to-day under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar at which it was decided that in the circumstances that have arisen the Party will be prepared to co-operate with the non-Congress groups in the Assembly should they choose to form a ministry, provided they in their turn support the Party in carrying out its programme.—A.P.

Hanuman Vyayam Mandal's Anniversary

AMRAOTI, March 28.

Dr. N. B. Khare, accompanied by Mrs. Ansuyabai Kale and Mr. E. S. Patwardhan, Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, arrived here from Nagpur, by car, this evening, and presided over the anniversary celebration of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti.

Dr. Khare met local Congressmen, at an informal gathering, for about half an hour. The news spread very soon, that Dr. Khare had, earlier in the day, declined His Excellency's invitation to form a Ministry.—A. P.

INAUSPICIOUS START!

(Continued from page 1)

provinces where Congress holds the majority. It is possible eventually there will be two sets of provincial Governments functioning under the new Constitution—one like the Punjab with normal Ministerial Government and the other like Madras and other provinces where the Governor will find it impossible to form ministry and may, therefore, have either to order dissolution or take over the administration into his own hands, by Proclamation under Section 93 of the Act. Attempts are already afoot in the Bombay Presidency and the Frontier to bring about a non-Congress Coalition Ministry, but many here doubt whether a stable ministry is possible with such strong Congress opposition.

DEADLOCK AT VERY START.

Feeling in the political circles is there are troubles ahead in the country owing to failure of Governors to come to understanding with Congress leaders. They describe it as nothing short of virtual deadlock at the very start of the new Constitution, and anticipate the history of Egyptian politics will repeat itself in India.

EIGHT KILLED IN PANIPAT POLICE FIRING

Trouble Over Route Of Holi Procession

CURFEW ORDER PROMULGATED

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Eight persons were killed and numerous others were injured yesterday as a result of the police firing on a turbulent mob, states a report from Panipat.

According to the correspondent of the "Statesman' a Holi procession was to have passed through Chowk Qulandar which the Muslims alleged to be "Waqf" property of the historic shrine of Hazrat Baolishah Qalandar. The Muslims were not willing to allow the procession to pass that way. The authorities, however, had permitted it to take that route.

SHOWER OF BRICKBATS

When the police tried to push back the mob, there was a shower of brickbats and the police opened fire with the above result.

Soon the trouble spread to other parts of the town and there were stray assaults.

The situation is now well in hand. Police reinforcements have been requisitioned from Delhi, Ambala and Ludhiana.

Curfew order has been promulgated.—A.P.

INJURED ATTENDED TO IN HOSPITAL

Peaceful Situation At Panipat On Sunday

PANIPAT, March 28

Latest enquiries about the communal riot situation show that one more died in hospital to-day, thereby bringing the total number of persons killed to nine including two Hindus and seven Muslims. The number of persons admitted into hospital with serious injuries was 18, but besides these nearly 80 others had to be attended to by hospital doctors.

Among those killed as a sequel to yesterday's orgy of communal frenzy was an old Hindu widow who is alleged to have been burnt alive.

Although there were no indications of recrudescence of the trouble to-day the situation was still regarded as very critical. Shops continued to be closed throughout the day despite efforts made by the local authorities to revive confidence and sense of security among the general population by importing large contingents of armed police force from outside.

POST-MORTEM: OBJECTION WAIVED

Elaborate police arrangements were also in evidence outside the hospital where post-mortem examination of the persons killed as a sequel to yesterday's police firing was performed. The Muslim citimortem being performed by a zens at first objected to post-Hindu Surgeon but were subsequently prevailed upon to waive the objection.

A special representative of the "United Press" who visited the affected areas to-day was officially informed that no less than 27 police men, including one Sub-Inspector received injuries at the hands of the infuriated Muslim mob yesterday.

After post-mortem examination the bodies were handed over to the interested relatives on the express condition that no demonstration would be made and that cremation would be finished outside the city limits. The situation continues peaceful to-day so far. —United Press.

ANTI-MINISTRY COMMITTEE DISSOLVED

"They Had At Last Stiffened Congres Opinion Towards Rejection"

LAHORE, March 28.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar announces the dissolution of the Anti-Ministry Committee of which he was the President. He says "In view of the A. I. C. C. decisions at Delhi there is no need for such a Committee as all Congressmen, whatever their personal opinion, must now abide by that decision". Mr. Sardul Singh thanks Mr. Kidwai and Mr. Masani, secretaries of the committee for their help throughout and says that although they did not succeed in their object they had at least stiffened Congress opinion towards the rejection and ending of the constitution.—A. P.

Assurances Are "Not Within His Power"

But C. P. Governor Promises "Help, Sympathy And Co-operation"!

NAGPUR, March 28.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of the Central Provinces has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"On the 26th of March the Governor gave an interview to Dr. Khare as leader of the majority party in the provincial Legislative Assembly and invited him to assist him in forming a ministry, in accordance with the terms of section 51 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. Dr. Khare intimated to His Excellency he could only accept the invitation on condition that he received an assurance which had been laid down in the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee, and was thus able to state publicly that the 'the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of ministers in regard to their constitutional activities.'

NOT WITHIN HIS POWER

In reply His Excellency called Dr. Khare's attention to section 54 of the Act and to Instructions 8 in the Instrument of Instructions issued to Governors thereunder; and he explained that for legal and constitutional reasons it was not within his power to give any assurance or enter into any convention affecting the use of the powers entrusted to him by Parliament. On a recent public occasion His Excellency had given assurance in unmistakable terms as to the spirit in which he intended to use those powers and had declared that whatever ministry was in power it could rely upon receiving from him as from one who stood apart from parties, all help, sympathy and co-operation for which it asked. Further than that he had no power to go.

MOST ANXIOUS!

"Dr. Khare, then said he quite understood His Excellency's point of view but that he must consult others before he gave a definite answer. His Excellency said he was most anxious that the Congress as the majority party in the Assembly should agree to form the ministry and a further interview was arranged for 29th March. The interview was conducted in the friendliest spirit and both parties endeavoured to understand and appreciate the view-point of the other. To-day, the 28th, His Excellency received a letter from Dr. Khare in which he stated that as His Excellency was unable to give the assurance for which he had asked he regretted that he could not take the responsibility of forming the ministry and he, therefore, saw no object in having any further interview.

GOVERNOR'S OBLIGATIONS

"His Excellency deeply regrets the turn which matters have taken but it has been beyond his power to avoid it. Provisions of the Act with regard to the powers of the Governor are mandatory, and the issue has been a simple one—Does Congress accept those provisions or does it not? The Delhi resolution, if put into plain words, means that it does not; for there are many "constitutional activities" especially those affecting Berar and the minority communities with which the Governor might be bound to interfere and obligations imposed upon him in these matters are of such a nature that he could not believe himself of them even if he desired to do so. One single example should suffice to make the position plain to everyone. If a future ministry determined to cut down the amount of expenditure from the common purse in Berar to a figure which in Berar's opinion was considered unreasonable the proposal would be perfectly "constitutional"; but His Excellency if he agreed with the opinion would be bound to use the special power given him by section 52 (2) of the Act.—"

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

"It is needless to stress the fact that readiness to accept office upon a condition, which is definitely impossible is not acceptance, but refusal, and His Excellency wishes to make it clear that beyond any question the responsibility for the regrettable decision, which has been reached must rest solely and entirely upon the shoulders of those, who adhered to the condition. As he has declared publicly any Government, which takes power under the Act, now or in the future, can rely on his fullest help and support within the four corners of the Act: but there can be no question of any understanding in regard to the express provisions of that document nor of any attempt to restrict or limit the obligations, which are imposed upon the Governor under its terms."—A. P.

FURTHER INTERVIEW IS UNNECESSARY

Dr. Khare Tells Why Congress Declined Ministry In C. P.

NAGPUR, March 28

Doctor Khare, Congress Assembly Party Leader, has issued the following statement:—

"Having been invited by the Governor to discuss with him the formation of a ministry I saw him on March 26, and showed him the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. laying down the policy of the Congress in regard to the new Constitution and the conditions necessary for acceptance of office and I discussed this fully with him. I have not been assured by His Excellency that he will not use, in regard to constitutional activities of the Cabinet, his special powers of interference or not set aside the advice of my Cabinet. Such an assurance in terms of the A. I. C. C. resolution was a necessary condition for forming a Ministry. I have, therefore, declined to form a ministry and have communicated my decision to His Excellency by letter as any further interview is unnecessary under the circumstances."

Dr. Khare returned to Nagpur this morning from Bombay after seeing Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel there yesterday and soon after announced his decision declining to form a ministry.

Hon. Mr. Rao Consults Khaparde And Rizwi

NAGPUR, March 28.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao has been asked by the C. P. Governor to form a Ministry in C. P. is consulting Messrs. Khaparde, Minister, Mr. Rizwi, the former President and Harijans.

The strength of the non-Congress parties in a House of 112 is 42 and it seems a minority Ministry will have a precarious existence.

Of these Mr. M. Y. Shareef, the leader of a group of five Muslims, is understood to have already informed Mr. Khaparde, who had called him for discussion this afternoon, that no useful purpose will be served by forming a minority Ministry in the province and as such negotiations in that behalf would be meaningless.—United Press.

IS WAGNER ACT CONSTITUTIONAL?

Detroit Stay-In-Strike Developments

DETROIT, March 27.

A new move in the stay-in strike situation occurred when the United Automobile Workers' Union asked the circuit judge to issue a mandatory injunction requiring the Chrysler Corporation to deal with the Union as the sole Bargaining Agency for its employees.

The Court was asked to restrain the Corporation from violating the Wagner Labour Relations Act providing that the majority membership of any factory shall be recognised by employers as the exclusive collective bargaining agency.

The Supreme Court is at present considering whether the Wagner Act is constitutional.—Reuter's Special.

Patient Bites Exorcist To Death?

LAHORE, March 28.

An extraordinary case of homicide occurred at Moghulpura, near Lahore to-day. A Muslim of the place had long been known to be possessed by an evil spirit and his relatives called in an exorcist, who promised to expel the evil spirit by certain incantations. The exorcist came and locked himself up inside a room with the patient. Immediately the door was bolted from inside, the possessed one had a terrible fit and he attacked the exorcist like a ferocious animal and clawed and bit him to death. The cries of the victim brought the neighbours to the scene, and they broke open the door, and removed the exorcist to the Mayo Hospital, where he died almost immediately after admission.—A. P.

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80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FRONTIER MINISTRY FORMATION PLANS

Muslim-Nationalist And Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Coalition Move

PESHAWAR, March 27

Negotiations for an understanding between the United Muslim Nationalist Party and Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party are proceeding in connection with the formation of the Ministry.

Though secrecy is maintained regarding the terms of formation of Ministry, it is understood that tentative proposals have been agreed upon by both the parties and will be placed before the Governor on the latter's return from Delhi.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sir Abdul Qaiyum said that there could be no question of lack of solidarity on the ranks of the United Muslim Nationalist Party, whose strength stood at 20 and which formed the largest party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly. It was true that certain members were anxious for safeguarding the interests of their respective districts, but it did not imply that they were leaving the party, or intend to leave it if their demands were not conceded.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum felt that reconciliation of divergent claims could not be an impossible task for the new ministry, which would face the situation boldly.—A.P.

SRI K. SINHA AND BIHAR GOVERNOR

Interview To Take Place On Monday

PATNA, March 27.

Sri Krisnna Sinha, leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly has received a letter from the private secretary to the Governor this afternoon requesting him to see His Excellency again on Monday, (March 29), at 10, in the morning, when it is understood conversations will be resumed in connection with the formation of a Ministry. Mr. Sinha has replied to the Private Secretary, accepting the invitation to meet his Excellency.—A. P.

Pope Blesses 150,000 In Pontifical High Mass

ROME, March 28.

The Pope, seated on a Throne, assisted in the celebration of Pontifical High Mass, at St. Peter's, which was rarely, if ever, so packed. It was the first big public ceremony since the Pope's illness He afterwards blessed 150,000 people densely thronging the vast square of St. Peters.—Reuter's Special.

Malayan Strikers Ready To Return To Work Under Protection

SINGAPORE, March 28.

There are prospects of a general settlement of the strikes in Malaya. Following settlement on the basis of 10 per cent. increase of wages at the Malayan Collieries at Batuarang, the majority of 6,000 strikers returned to work. Troops are expected to leave tomorrow. Many strikers from the Rubber Estates of Negri Sembilan, have expressed their readiness to return to work under police protection.—Reuter's Special.

Lindberghs Return To Europe

BAGHDAD, March 28.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are returning to Europe in easy stages They left here for Aleppo, "en route" to Turkey.—Reuter's Special.

Royal Proclamation To Announce Provincial Autonomy

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The "United Press" understands that a Royal Proclamation announcing the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, under the New Government of India Act, together with His Majesty the King Emperor's message to Indian people on this occasion, will be issued in each province, through extraordinary editions of the respective provincial gazettes on April 1 next.—United Press.

Bank Of England Directorate

LONDON: March 27.

Mr E. J. Bunbury, formerly of the Imperial Bank of India and Mr. John Martin, South African mining magnate have been nominated for election to directors of the Bank of England on April 7 in succession to Messrs. Kenneth Goschen and W. H. Clegg retired respectively.—Reuter's Special.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

Board Of Supervision Out To Give Effect To Agreement

LONDON, March 27.

There is no reason to believe that any infraction of the Agreement banning the despatch of volunteers to Spain is contemplated by any parties to the agreement according to authoritative circles in London nor has any such infraction been reported.

The Board of Supervision has begun the task of giving effect to the non-Intervention Agreement and greatest importance is attached in both London and Paris to the work becoming effective in the shortest possible period.

It is stated that no further measures regarding volunteers seem necessary at the present stage and none are suggested.—Reuter's Special.

History Of Printing Presses In India

Poona Conference Pleads For Devising Plans For Improving Printing Industry

The first All-India Printers' Conference held its sessions at Poona, on Saturday and Sunday. The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu:

Printing presses are said to have been first introduced by the Portuguese in their settlements on the Malabar Coast, in the last quarter of the 16th century. The first printing in Tamil was done with types cast in Europe and in a Press set up by the Danish missionaries in Tranquebar in Tanjore District. This was in the first years of the 18th century; and from that time onwards the printing art and industry have steadily grown in the land. Missionary enterprise marked the pioneer stage in the growth of the printing industry; and indigenous effort has been manifesting itself not only in printing in vernacular types, but also in English and in the classical languages of the East like Sanskrit and Persian. In the Madras Presidency with which I happen to be familiar, the art and craft of printing have attained a remarkable degree of development and risen to a phenomenal height.

POONA'S REPUTATION

In regard to printing both as an industry and an art, Poona has acquired a reputation. If Madras came to be early recognised as a leading centre for printing books and periodicals, particularly dailies in English, Poona has long enjoyed a place of honour for printing in Marathi and Devanagari and also for bringing out excellent works of colour-printing of various types. Perhaps, the largest circulation any Indian newspaper has attained very early in the history of journalism in India is that of the formidable paper well named the "Kesari". It was the example of Poona that stimulated that prince of publicists Mr. G. Subrahmanya Iyer of Madras, into devoting his later life to the development and expansion of the vernacular Press—a phrase which I do not use in any invidious sense, but only as an easily intelligible expression. The *Swadesamitran* which he founded soon after he started the "Hindu" in English, was the pioneer of vernacular journalism in South India; and the utility of a Tamil daily, when it became the first vernacular daily paper in South India, became apparent to thousands of people who had not till then known what it was to read a daily paper. Under Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who followed Mr. Subrahmanya Iyer in its conduct, the circulation of the paper went up; and under its present management by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, it has become a half-anna daily, supplying all the news that the foremost English dailies give. Nor is the Telugu effort in this direction to be passed over. It is due to the efforts of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Garu that the *Andhra Patrika* of Madras has come to occupy among the Telugu-speaking peoples the same place that the *Swadesamitran* has in the affections of the Tamil people. In the field of book-printing, the Vavilla Press of which I am the proprietor, began its activities under my uncle and father, as early as 1856, when it brought out the *Ramayana* and *Sri Bhagavata* in Telugu characters.

PROGRESS OF MARATHI PRESS.

It is an evidence of the growth of the printing industry, when we realise that scores of vernacular dailies have come into existence in every province. But Poona occupies a unique place in this development as the forerunner of advanced printing in Marathi. One point that I should stress on this occasion has reference to the costly presses that Governments are running both in the provincial capitals and in the Imperial headquarters. These involve an enormous expenditure much higher than the revenues they ever bring in; and besides burdening the tax-payer, they stifle the growth of private printing enterprise to an appreciable extent. We learn from the latest Administration Report of the Government Presses in Madras that, while the receipts for the year 1935-36, including receipts in Britain, amounted to Rs. 3,87,531-6-7 the total expenditure had run up to Rs. 11,51,869-3-2; and there is no controverting the argument that the greater part of the printing work of Government, with the exception of confidential work, can be given over to private enterprise with the certainty that it will be executed with equal efficiency and expedition and at much less cost. It is for Government to take the initiative in this matter and give a stimulus to private and indigenous effort.

Such a Conference as this must lead to great improvements in many directions, both technical and otherwise. The conditions of employment in printing presses must be a matter of great interest to proprietors of presses as well as to those who conduct type-foundries. The shackles imposed on the proprietors of printing presses under acts which were the outcome of political bias, have to be removed once for all by specific agitation.

WILL PUBLIC VOICE TRIUMPH?

There is one subject with which I should like to deal in a spirit of desire for economic betterment. Printing presses started particularly for executing works in the vernacular languages are becoming too many and are carried on under conditions unwholesome in themselves and detrimental to public health also. Of course there are other industries which do not differ much from the printing trade of this type. Public opinion must exert itself in favour of better conditions coming to prevail in the near future. Another grievance which I may bring to your notice is the manner in which the provisions of the Factory Act are applied in regard to big printing presses. Nobody can possibly object to a strict enforcement of provisions intended for safeguarding the interests of the employees; but when these main conditions should be uniformly satisfied, occasional lapses of a minor character ought not to be availed of for disproportionately strong measures. There is also the trade union side printing the development of which I, for one, shall not regret. At the same time, co-operative schemes should also be devised and the profession of printing should be made to approximate to other professions, ensuring a dependable competence during one's working years and a contribution towards one's maintenance after one's active life is over. A statistical survey covering every province in these respects must be of enormous value. In these and similar matters this Conference will be taking the initiative not a day too soon.

Chairman's Speech

Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Printers' Conference, in the course of his speech said:

On an occasion like this that our thoughts should turn to the early beginnings of printing as an industry. The discovery of printing has laid to an enormous expansion of knowledge in mankind.

MISSIONARIES' ACTIVITIES.

The rise of printing in India appears to have been due to the efforts of proselytizing missionaries who came with people engaged in commerce. The first Indian printing press was established, it seems in 1577 in Cochin State by Portuguese Jesuites. The second press appears to have been established by these missionaries at Tinnevelly the following year; and in 1616 a press was set up by Palmers Stephens in Sechame near Salsette in the Bombay Island. We have no definite knowledge as to when Printing presses using types were started in India; but from the information available it appears that the first press of this character was established at Tricovan in Tanjore District in the year 1712 Roman type was first used in this press but in 1714 the Charles Wilkinson got English types made in Germany and printed the Bible with them. In Bengal, Sir Charles Wilkinson got English types made in 1780 and printed a grammar of Bengali on them. An assistant of Sir Charles Wilkinson of the name Panchanan acquired the art of moulding types and he made types of letters in various Indian languages. One Dr. Carey, who was a missionary in Serampur made types in Urdu and Hindi and did printing on a large scale. He seems to have also printed in his press a book in Marathi. The Maratha rulers of Tanjore are said to have established a press in their palaces for printing books in Devnagari and also in Modi characters. By the efforts of Dr. Carey versions of the Bible have been printed in thirty or forty languages of Asia. Such is the inscription on the tomb of Dr. Carey. In Bombay, one Mr. Rustomji Kersaji had a printing press about the year 1777. Christian missionaries have printed a number of books on lithopresses.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY

In the year 1842 in Bombay Mr. Virashwar Sadashiv Chhatre began to publish a newspaper in Marathi by name "Dnyansindhu" on his litho-press. The price of each issue was four annas. Ganpat Krishnaji made types in his foundry in 1843. The Nirnayasagar Press of the late Mr. Jawaji Dadaji came into existence in 1869. Poona being the next in importance to Bombay printing presses began to be established in Poona too. The Government set up a litho-press in the Vishrambag wada, in order to print books published by their educational department. The Dnyanprakash Press came into being in the year 1849 solely on private initiative and printing was done at the time on litho-press as can be seen from the back-numbers of Dnyanprakash which are still extent. The owners of the press began printing with types in the year 1874. At this time there were in Poona City privately owned printing presses of Naro Appaji Godbole, Gangadhar Govind Sapkar and others. The Godbole firm is going from strength to strength in its work of publication and sale of books. The Aryabhushan Press was founded by the late Mr. Vishnushastri Chiplunkar in the year 1879; who also started another press the present Chitrashala in order to print pictures. About the year 1864 there were only about ten lithopresses in Poona. You will see what a stupendous growth this industry has undergone by comparing this number of presses with their number of to-day. It is not only in Poona but in other cities and towns in this part of the country that a very large number of printing presses have come into existence and their development too is phenomenal.

GROWTH OF PERIODICALS

It would be desirable and indeed necessary to consider the growth in newspapers and other periodicals in connection with the expansion of the printing industry. For the expansion of this industry is due in large measure to the growth of periodicals. There was no daily newspaper in Poona before the year 1901; but to-day we see eight or nine dailies being printed here. The number of magazines and newspapers that were started since the commencement of printing goes to thousands. The pioneers in the matter of starting the first periodical in Marathi were the late Mr. Balshastri Jambhekar and Bhaurao, Mahajan. Balshastri began publishing a monthly magazine of the name of "Digdarshan" in the year 1837, and later he began publishing another monthly magazine of the name "Dnyanprasarak" in the year 1850.

The printing industry has now taken deep roots in our soil and is destined to have future growth of incalculable dimensions. With the dawn of democracy, the task of educating the masses of the people in all kinds of public questions has fallen upon us and if this task is to be successfully accomplished the printing industry must not only grow but must be improved. It behoves us all, to consider in what practicable ways the development and improvement of this industry should be brought about.

POONA'S DUTY

Poona, which boasts of hundreds of printing presses and a large army of public workers devoting themselves to public activities in a spirit of entire self-sacrifice ought to be able to give special training to persons engaged in carrying on the printing trade. The Poona Press Owners' Association that we have in our midst was till the other day being only kept alive somehow. It has begun to shake itself free from lethargy; there are stirrings of renewed life in it, but it was put forth for greater work than lies to its credit so far, if at all it is to be worthy of the role it has assumed for itself. You will be informed presently about the aims and methods of the work and achievements of the British Federation of Master Printers. No one can fail to understand the secret of the success of these foreign industrialists after listening to the attempts that they are continuously making to improve the status of their industry. Our achievements are less only because our efforts are less. Let all the printers assembled in this Conference take counsel together and devise practical plans for the improvement of the printing industry, the exhibition of the printing machines and other materials that we have arranged in connection with the large Industrial Exhibition is also intended to attain the same result.

APRIL 1 HARTAL

B. P. C. C. Chalks Out Programme

The following programme has been fixed up by the Schools and Colleges Hartal Committee of the B.P.C.C.:—

MONDAY (29TH MARCH)

At 6 p.m.: Student workers to meet at the Congress House and discuss ways and means for a successful observance of Hartal on April 1.

TUESDAY (30TH MARCH).

Between 8 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.: Street corner meetings. Between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m.: School Recess meetings. At 6-30 p.m.: public meeting at the Jinnah Hall.

WEDNESDAY (31ST MARCH)

Between 8 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.: Street corner meetings. Between 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m.: School recess meetings. At 6-30 p.m. Meeting of Student workers to finally settle the arrangements for April 1st, at the Congress House.

THURSDAY (1ST APRIL,

7-30 a.m. Cycle procession to start from 'C' (Bhuleshwar) Ward District Congress Committee's Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.

TO-DAY'S PROPAGANDA MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C., Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and other public bodies participating in the April 1st Hartal, there will be a propaganda meeting to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhabholkar wadi, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Yusuf Meherally will preside and among the speakers there will be Sjts. Manilal Seth, Yeshwant K. Parulekar, Manibhai Desai, Manek Gandhi and Com. L. Oak.

B.P.C.C. ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 3rd April 1937, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the Annual General Meeting is over, there will be a Special Meeting of the Committee at the same place.

Sir Dhanjisha And Newspapermen

(By Our Staff Reporter.)

"Why have you entered my house without my permission?" asked Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, Finance Member, when I went to his place on Sunday evening and waited on the verandah of the building inside which informal discussions were being held.

"Why did you not take my permission before sitting here?" Sir Dhanjisha repeated, and added, "Why did you not tell some one here that you were sitting here?"

I informed Sir Dhanjisha that as soon as I entered the premises I enquired of the sepoy if Sir Dhanjisha was in, and on being informed of the meeting that was going on, told the sepoy at the entrance that I represented the "Bombay Chronicle". The sepoy then asked me to go and take his seat on a chair kept usually for any callers at the residence of Sir Dhanjisha.

But owing perhaps to unfortunate conceptions of economy, the sepoy switched off the electric light and left me alone in darkness for about 10 minutes.

I assured Sir Dhanjisha that all formalities had been duly observed and that I had taken my seat on the verandah with the full knowledge of his attendants.

I also assured those present that I could not hear anything of what was going on inside.

This incident has to be mentioned here because, Sir Dhanjisha has an unfortunate tendency towards slighting the newspapermen who happen to approach him, though such occasions are mercifully rare.

TEMPLE CAR KILLS TWO PROCESSIONISTS

MADRAS: March 28.

The Triplicane Temple Car Festival held this morning, had a tragic sequel, in that, two persons were killed and one seriously injured. It appears that, while the Temple car was being taken in procession, along the streets, one of those helping in pulling the vehicle through, slipped and fell down. In the confusion and stampede that followed, two people were run over by the heavy car and suffered serious injuries to which they succumbed later.—A. P.

Sardar On Reasons For Declining Ministry Formations

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, at the meeting of the G. P. C. C., explained the circumstances under which Congress leaders in the various provinces declined to form Ministries, and exhorted Congress members of provincial legislatures to educate the electorate on that issue so that when the next elections took place shortly they might come in greater majority. He hoped the time would come when those who were in a minority in the legislatures would refuse to form ministries and their campaign of wrecking the Constitution would come to a successful conclusion.—A. P.

FINAL SELECTION OF CONGRESS VENUE

Sardar To Announce Choice After Consulting Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

The G. P. C. C. under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel passed a resolution this afternoon authorising its president Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, to make the final selection of the venue of the next Congress, keeping in view the sacrifices of places in the Satyagraha movement, and suggested for the purpose of selection Ras Village in Borsad taluka or any place in Bardoli taluka.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel declared he would make the final selection of the place after consulting Gandhiji. The G. P. C. C. then resolved to form a Reception Committee and fixed the fee of a member thereof at Rs. 25.

Crisis Even Before Advent Of Constitution

(Continued from page 6.)

mand the confidence of the legislature.

The Governors have by now summoned the leaders of the Congress parties who command stable majorities and confidence of the legislature. The refused to give the necessary assurance regarding their special powers and the leaders of these parties have refused to form ministries. The very fact that these leaders were invited to form ministries show that the Governor was not aware of any other set of pepole in the legislatures who would command stable majorities. The summoning of the leaders or members of any other parties in the legislatures or of any other political persuasion is tantamount to a violation of the explicit command of His Majesty

Section 51 (5) of the Act does not forbid the Governor of a Province to summon any set of persons in the legislature he likes and ask them to form a ministry, notwithstanding the fact that they do not command a majority and do not command the confidence of the legislature. That section says "the functions of the Governor under this section with respect to the choosing and summoning and the dismissal of the ministers and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion".

All-Powerful Governor

Thus it will be seen that even if a "No-Confidence" motion in the Ministry is passed by the Legislature, they need not vacate office as the Governor in his discretion might think that it is not necessary to dismiss the Ministers. Secondly, even if the Legislature votes down the salaries of the Ministers, it is in the power of the Governor to determine the salaries of his Ministers and continue paying them. It should not be forgotten that any vote of the Legislature does not become an Act till it is assented to by the Governor under section 75 of the Act. The salaries of the Governors shall have to be determined by an Act by the Legislature, under Section 51 of the Act.

Any ministries that might be formed in the six provinces where Congress is in a majority need not necessarily face the legislature for six months to come. Under Section 62 (3) of the Act the Governor need not summon the legislature for six months after the commencement of Part III of the Act. That is the legislatures need not be summoned till the 1st of October.

The Budget

As regards the budget there has been a good deal of controversy. It is stated that this can be done and this cannot be done. Mr. P. R. Lele who has made a close study of the constitution says in his book on "Federation of India or How India will be governed" a close study of all the items of expenditure 'charged upon the revenues' will show that in the provincial budget not more than 25 per cent. is subject to the vote of the legislature alone. Thus it will be seen that items which are votable but subject to the veto of the Governor are many while there are several items w are absolutely non-votable by the Legislature excepting that the Legislature is empowered to discuss those items. Of the 25 per cent. that is subject to vote of legislature alone all of them are items of expenditure on nation-building activities like education, medical relief, etc. Sections 78 and 79 of the Act make this clear.

According to the "Order in Council" the Governors are empowered to determine the budget if the province for six months after the inauguration of "Provincial Autonomy" and to determine the "revenues" of the province for a year. Thus any attempts at reduction in taxation will be futile, at least for a year.

Suspension Of Constitution

This much is enough to demonstrate that the much trumpeted transference of power to the elected representatives of the people is pure eye-wash. "Provincial Autonomy" is to come into being on the 1st of April and even a few days before it stands before the nation and before the world an undisguised constitutional fraud. The Congress has by its willingness to accept responsibility even with numerous handicaps shown the real colour of the so-called transference of power and that before the actual commencement of "Provincial Autonomy".

Time and again has it been declared by Congress leaders that to combat the unwanted Constitution work outside legislature is much more important than work inside legislatures. While Congress Legislators will be engaged in exposing to the world at large and the Indian people in particular that the so-called constitution is no constitution at all but a glorified imperialist regime meant to tighten the bondage of India, people outside will be organising themselves to create a mass sanction for the replacement of the present constitution. That the Congress will have the backing of the whole nation has been proved beyond doubt by the results of the elections and the Governors in Provinces have greatly helped the Congress even before the third part of the Act came into force, in their progress towards the objective of ending the Act.

By the combined forces of those within the legislature and those without one can easily visualise the day not far off when the Governor will have to suspend the constitution and carry on the administration himself. Section 93 of the Act says that if at any time the Governor of a Province is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of a Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act assume to himself all and any powers vested in or exercisable by any Provincial body or authority. Which, in other words, means that he will suspend the Constitution and carry on the administration himself.

ABYSSINIAN STRUGGLE NOT ENDED YET

Addis Ababa Massacre—And After

THREAT TO INDIAN INTERESTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, March 18.

I am informed that India has accepted the Italian occupation of Abyssinia as a "fait accompli" but far from the latter being a fact the Abyssinian struggle is growing bigger there every day and specially since the recent three day massacre of Abyssinians in Addis Ababa. The wife of the American Consul-General was bitterly weeping when she described the horrors of the massacre..

DETERMINED TO DIE

And now the Italians have been throwing leaflets from air in Dire Dawa, Harrar and other towns, stating that Divine justice had been done and that because their Viceroy had been wounded by bombs, so God had destroyed Ras Desta, Dedjaz Gabre Maram Dedjaz Bayana Maried and Fitaurari Shurellis. Now the fact is, as has been reported to me, that there was a big fight some days ago on the banks of Hawash river in Arousi country, where some of the Abyssinian Chiefs died fighting but after 3 days' heavy engagement Ras Desta went away safe with a big part of his soldiers. But these Abyssinians have separated in this engagement so some of them are reported to have been killed by the Italians simply because the latter have opened their eyes now to the great blunder that they committed in resorting to reprisal. They are now spreading these reports simply because they want the Abyssinians to return back, but they do not know the character of this brave nation who have all determined to die. I am assured that they will never come back and are willing to chance a final attack. But as they are afraid of the airoplanes they dare not come out and fight in the open and will wait for the rainy season which is not far off to start struggle again.

DISCONTENT AMONG ITALIANS

Some hundreds of wounded have passed here on their way to Europe and 3 Italians were taken in chains. They were all in rags and are said to have killed a colonel. These prisoners although not allowed to speak to any one were shouting all the way in Italian and a friend who knew the language informed me that several Italians were dying of hunger and had to bear untold hardships everywhere. Thousands of them were murmering.

Now about our Indians. The Italians have been moving heaven and earth to get evidence against a well-known Indian firm and so seize all the property of this firm in Abyssinia. It is alleged that this firm had millions of dollars which belonged to the Emperor and his Chiefs. They took Haji Badasso, an old servant of the company a prisoner, but getting no news, they have taken away Balambras Haji Badaso and two others as prisoners to Rome. Balambras was doing all business transactions of the firm with Abyssinians, hence this trouble.

POSITION OF INDIANS MENACED

I was also informed that 15 Hindu traders were nearly being shot by the Italians. It was alleged against these most peaceful persons that a shot was fired from their compound at the Italians. Now every Indian knows that these Hindu merchants from Gujerat, mostly Jains, never use fire-arms even to defend their lives. If our leaders in India will not do something in the matter our Indians will surely be ousted from Abyssinia where they have been trading for the last 60 years.

Another order has also been passed. All the Indian firms must keep an Italian in their shop. He will watch all their transactions on behalf of the Italian Government and the Indian firm will have to pay 800 Lires, as the Italians salary every month.

CELEBRATION OF HINDU FESTIVALS

Mr. Munshi On Their Unique Importance

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

Every year, thanks to the untiring zeal of Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the Suburban District is celebrating various Hindu festivals. This year Sjt. K. M. Munshi, was called to address the suburban residents on the importance of Vasant (spring) festivals

Mr. Munsni entered straight into the topic, and asked why was it that they have lost much of fun and frolic that the festival used to give them? These funs and frolics were not meaningless. They were the barometer of the healthy life of the people, and if they had become sober it was due more to their weak physique than anything else. They had thereby lost that capacity to enjoy, and infuse that rejuvenating capacity was the principal task before such festivals.

He added that it was found to be the common feature of the life of the individual or of a nation that they had a rythmatic movement in their life. The creative and destructive elements of life found alternately an upper hand.

Referring to India, the lecturer was proud to observe that when all the nations of the world were in the grip of despondency and dejection, when some of the Western thinkers saw Namiris overtaking their so-called civilisation, because of the want of the creative urge. India was fast proceeding in every field towards her ideal of having her own unchallenged position in the Parliament of Nations. Life in India was pulsating with creative work in all directions. A wave that revolutionised the entire life of India was passing over them and they are about to enter into a new field. India was made conscious of its latent capacities and she was bent upon using them for the redemption of her teeming millions.

"Vijayanagar" Historian Dead

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE (By Mail)

Prof. B. Suryanarain Rao, Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London, Corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, Diplomed Bio-Chemist, and author of a number of books on History, Astrology and Indian Sciences, including the famous 'History of Vijayanagar or the Never-to-be forgotten Empire, and Editor of the Astrological Magazine, passed away on March 12, at his residence in the village of Hunsamaranahalli, near Bangalore, at the ripe age of 82.

BENGAL PREMIER'S APPEAL TO PRESS

Do Not Prejudge Us: Give Us Fair Trial

'RELEASE OF POLITICALS' IN OUR PROGRAMME, HE ASSURES

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

A broad outline of the policy and programme which the first ministry in Bengal under the new Constitution proposes to follow was given by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Prime Minister, in the course of a 'table talk' with the members of the Indian Journalists' Association at the Association office.

AIMS OF PROJA PARTY

In explaining the policy and programme which the new ministry proposes to follow, Mr. Fazlul Haq maintained that their objective and the objective of the Congress were the same except in regard to certain minor matters. The objectives of both were practically the same. As one, long connected with the Proja movement, the speaker knew that the problem or problems before the country was the bread problem or the problem of 'Dalbhat.' Once this problem is solved, other problems would be easier of solution. If they made sincere and earnest efforts at solving the problem, it would engender a feeling of friendliness and goodwill among the people of all communities and they would learn to work together with one common purpose. And that would help to remove the atmosphere of communal suspicion and antagonism.

REDUCING ITS COSTS

One item in their programme, remarked Mr. Haq, was the reduction of the cost of administration and they proposed to make sincere efforts towards that end. It depended upon the vote of the legislature as to what would be the salary of the ministers, but he could assure them that they were determined to accept a lower scale of pay than the present Ministers.

The pay of civil servants was a matter which was beyond their jurisdiction, but if they had control over income-tax, he hoped they would have been able to achieve a great deal. He, however, did not know whether it would come into their hands.

HANDICAP FOR PRESS.

Mr. Haq referred to the disadvantages under which the Press worked at present in this country. There had been debates in the Legislatures over the Press Regulations and Press Acts operating in this country and Mr. Haq felt that these Acts and Regulations required early modification, if not wholesale repeal.

Referring to the detenu problem, Mr. Haq said that it was in their programme to see to it that detenus and political prisoners were released. But in this matter much would depend upon the help and co-operation they received from the journalists, for it was the latter to create an atmosphere favourable to achieving the object they had all along in view.

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIOS

As regards the allocation of port-folios, Mr. Haq told the gathering that nothing had yet been finally decided but he could assure them that these would be distributed in a way as to leave no room for suspicion that one community was trying to dominate the other. He could tell them that he would see to it that the division of port-folios was fairly made.

Replying to a question, Mr. Haq said that he knew that the new Constitution was a creature of the Communal Award. But it was for them to nullify its effect by their action and conduct.

Finally, Mr. Haq pleaded for a fair trial of the new Ministry. Do not prejudge us, he said, suspend your judgment till we have had sometime to work out what we intend to do.—United Press.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

(Continued from Page 6.)

gary, which ought to go a long way towards a Danubian settlement. These developments are suited to add to German tendency towards enhancement of attention in other directions as referred to elsewhere and possibly as well to an increase in Italian concentration on the Mediterranean.

Attention To Siam

I have had occasion to report here not long ago of an added attention to Siam in European centres. This came to prominence about the time of Italy's advance to Abyssinia with the strain in Anglo-Italian relations bound with it and in a background of speculative interest in Japan's assertive course on the Asiatic mainland with its element of concern to Great Britain. Reports of this week in certain important European papers, particularly from their London correspondents, indicate that the Siamese decision to devote thirty per cent. of the budget on armament is seen with close care by Great Britain. There are in this connection references to closer understanding between Siam and Japan since the fall of the last King. As an indication of extension of Japanese influence is stated the fact of the presence now in Siam of a Japanese Naval Mission for the training of Siamese officers. For Japan, comments in a report the London correspondent of the leading Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung", the increase of influence upon the Malayan Peninsula means the gaining of a position of strength in the rear of the Singapore base. In Italian quarters, especially, it would seem, the issue of Japanese influence in Siam has for a while been followed with much interest and attention. The new Siamese naval fleet which is to consist of all categories from submarines to cruisers is to be built chiefly in Japan by the Kawasaki company in Kobe.

The Duke Of Windsor's Marriage Plans

According to the Paris correspondent of an important news agency, the marriage of the Duke of Windsor (ex-King Edward VIII) with Mrs. Simpson is to take place shortly after the Coronation of King George VI. It would seem that the Duke of Windsor has yielded to a short postponement as desired by his brother the King. Should nothing unforeseen happen, the Duke's marriage will be celebrated in about a fortnight's time after the Coronation, most probably in Vienna. The honeymoon, it is considered will be spent in the Castle of the Count of Munster in Austria. The Duke, it is understood, would like to go out for a long journey soon after but Mrs. Simpson is inclined to settle down in a quiet place for a while to avoid unnecessary publicity. It is also reported that the Duke of Windsor in conversations with his sister and the Duke of Kent has expressed the intention not to return to England at least for three years more, unless unexpected affairs made a visit or return necessary.

D. S. PARTY IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Jamnadas Mehta Elected Leader Of Group

POONA: March 27.

The Central Council of the Democratic Swarajya Party met here yesterday and passed the following resolutions:—

1. The Central Council of the D. S. Party feels exceedingly glad at the unconditional release of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the renowned leader of Bengal and expressed the hope that he will soon be restored to his original health and that he will carry on as before the struggle for India's political freedom.

2. The Central Council of the D. S. Party heartily congratulates all those members of the party, who have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and Assembly as well as those who have been unsuccessful and expresses its deep sense of gratefulness to the voters, who recorded their votes in their favour.

3. The Council having considered the report of the meeting of the members of the party in the Bombay Legislature hereby confirms the appointment of Mr. J. M. Mehta as the Leader and Mr. G. K. Phadke and Mr. B. Virkar as the Secretaries, and Mr. S. L. Karandikar, as the whip of the Party in the Bombay Legislature.

4. The Council declare its full confidence in them and feels certain that the party in the Bombay Legislature will follow the principle and policy embodied in its election manifesto in consultation with the party.

In the event of any pledge being contemplated to be signed as the basis for an understanding or agreement between the D S Party in the Bombay Legislature and any other party or group therein, the same shall be submitted for approval to the committee consisting of:—Mr. N C Kelkar, Mr L B Bhopatkar, Mr W R Kothari.

MISLEADING STATEMENT

5. Th Central Council of the D S Party having received several complaints from the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts about misleading and harmful statements made in the report of the Peasant Enquiry Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee regarding the Khoti system prevailing in the said districts—authorises the President of the Party to appoint immediately a committee to inquire into:

a the present condition of Khoti system;

b the exsisting relations between the Khots and their tenants;

c their economic condition and means to improve it;

d the need, if any, of the relations between them.

6. With a view to carry on vigorous propaganda of the D S Party in which the Central Council calls upon all the District Committees of the Party to divide each district into two circles and to place each circle in charge of a special committee consisting of a chairman, a secretary and paid honorary workers, and to raise a fund sufficient to cover the expenses in that behalf and to send every month a report of the work done in each circle to the Head Office of the Party.

The Council recommends to the Party to extend monetary help to each district as far as possible.

RELEASE MR. BAPAT.

7. The Centarl Council calls upon the elected members of the D S Party in the Bombay Legislature, to take immediate steps for the release of Mr. P M Bapat for lifting up of the restrictions on Mr. V D Sawarkar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Adhikari, and Mr. K N Phadke and for the restoration of the property belonging to the Karmayogi Press and newspaper at Sholapur, or for the payment of its equivalent in money.

8. The Central Council recommends to the Party that the membership of the Indian National Congress be made an optional condition of the membership of the D. S. Party.—United Press.

H. P. THACKERSEY COLLEGE, NASIK

Result Of The First Year Certificate Exam.

I. CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

S. P. Sahoni, A. R. Manajan.

II. CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

D. E. Sukhia, C. T. Shimpi V. S. Sathe, Mrs. H. N. Acharya, Miss V. N. Chakranarayan, B. G. Mutgi, Miss I. R. Karnik, M. L. Marwadi, K. M. Patankar, Miss V. N. Limaye, D. P. Joshi, R. J. Kolhatkar, R. G Moghe, B. G. Pradhan, S. B. Deshmukha, S. J. Karnik, N. S. Mutgi, M. M. Asher, P. B. Joshi, V. S. Marathe, Miss K. S. Sant, N. T. Taskar, M. J Sheth, V. D. Jeurkar, A. J. Pandya, N. R. Upasani, B. B. Kirtane U. M. Dalal, C. B. Sethi, E. H. Cooper, N. C. Deshpande.

PASS CLASS.

Miss I. S. Grimley, Miss A. V. Nadkarni, D. E. Aphale, M. G. Asher, H. G. Bhatia, T. G. Bhavasar, B. G. Chemburkar, N. G. Damale, C. D. Deve, V. D. Deodhar, S. S. Deshmukha, T. S. Deshpande, G. K. Dhutia, D. G. Dixit, R. L. Gadgil, M. N. Gaidhani, C. V. Gupte, G. T. Hegade, S. S. Jadhav, S. V. Jathar, N. K. Joglekar, L. K. Joshi, V. H. Joshi, W. P. Joshi, H. S. Kale, N. H. Kapadia, H. J. Kapadwala, Y. D. Karke, B. S. Khare, V. N. Khedkar, D. A. Kulkarni, V. K. Khumbhare, R. S. Mali, V.S. Maralkar, V. V. Nanavati, S. G. Nimgaonkar, V. D. Nirokhekar S.G. Oke, U. H. Pande, C. R. Patankar, S. N. Patankar, N. V. Patwardhan, P. Y. Prabhune, V.Y. Pradhan, N. A. Rahalkar, K. L. Ratnaparkhi, G. S. Sapre, M. A. Shah, S. M. Shinde, S. S. Somani B. V. Thuse, V. Thuse Bhaskar, N. D. Tilak, S. G. Tongaonkar, D. P. Trivedi, U. R. Udeshi, B. R Vayeda, P. P. Vayeda, M. R. Waidya, I. D. Warke, L. R. Marwadi N. N. Koranne, T. C. Shah, S V. Avachat, Y. S. Kulkarni, N. T. Sabnis, J. H. Shah, M. R. Karkhanis, S. G. Velkar, D. N. Gothaskar, Miss H. A. Mulky, B. Shanker Khare.

EX-STUDENTS.

J. P. Kawadia, Y. D. Mulane, G. R. Sukenkar.

WITHHELD RESULTS.

Result of the following students is withheld.

M. V. Behere, P. V. Dusing. A. K. Gujarathi, P. G. Joshi, S.M. Khoche, D. H. Mandalik, A. C. Patel, S. M. Rajapathak, B. A. Shaikh.

JAMIAT LEADERS MEET MAHATMA

Gandhiji Exploring Fresh Avenues Of Unity

"Al Jamiat", the official organ of the Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Hind publishes the following account of an interview which the leaders of the Jamaiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind had with Mahatma Gandhi in the Harijan Colony:—

The discussion was confined to two questions. The deputationists invited Mahatmaji's attention to the statements of a number of responsible Congress leaders which the Jamaiat leader thought created difficulties in the way of Muslims joining in the Congress and fighting for India's freedom under its banner. The Jamaiat leaders also suggested to Mahatmaji to establish, apart from political controversies, a separate institution with the sole objective of creating a better understanding in all social and cultural matters among the different communities of India and to create a spirit of toleration through such an institution by non-political work on the lines of All-India Spinners' Association and Harijan Sewak Sangh. The Jamaiat leaders thought that such an institution would go a long way in strengthening the Congress.

With regard to the first question Mahatmaji said that he would give his attention to that.

Reverting to the second question, Mahatmaji said. "There is no cause dearer to my life than the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity and since I have taken up this cause I have staked my life on several occasions on this issue. All those Muslim leaders who come in closer touch with me know it that I have this object every moment in my eye and every minute a fire is kindling in my heart".

Mahatmaji however, told the Jamaiat leaders that he had been pondering over fresh avenue of real Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatmaji thought that the present situation when the Congress has been returned in a majority in elections in most of the provinces might help in this task.

Inroads On Indians' Civil Liberties

Prominent Congress Socialist Declared A Member Of Criminal Tribes!

The following has been issued by the Indian Civil Liberties Union:—

Mr. Basawan Singh, Joint Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Socialist Party is under arrest under the Criminal Tribes Act. Sometime ago he was proclaimed along with a few others a member of the Patna Criminal Tribes. This Act forbids members of the criminal tribe from going out of their residence between 9 p. m. and sunrise. Mr. Singh was arrested at 10 o'clock at night on the road. One fails to see the justice of permanently classifying a whole group of people as criminals and then taking advantage of the restrictions imposed by law in dealing with individuals whose only fault perhaps is the mere accident of being born in that group. Registration of the Maravas in the Appanad area, Madras under the Criminal Tribes Act is going on and it seems in the Kadaladi Station limits alone as many as 60 out of a total of 100 Maravars have been registered.

NOTICES AND SEARCHES

Notice served on Mr. J. Benjamin Chairman of the Reception Committee of the U. P. Trade Union Congress just on the eve of the conference to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 250/- with two securities of Rs. 250/- each for good behaviour for one year is a restriction on his freedom of speech. This order following as it does the Agent's notice of non-recognition of the Union is not likely to contribute towards the reputation of the Government as a disinterested party in industrial disputes

House searches are vigorously proceeding. Simultaneous searches were made of the houses of more than a dozen socialist leaders and workers last week. Among the house searched were those of the General Secretary of the Punjab Socialist Party, and the Secretary of the Lahore Socialist Party. The house of Mubarak Sagar, a member of the Socialist Party was searched in his absence by the police. In Bengal the houses of Babu Satiprasad Kar, Babu Satish Chandra Sarkar and of a pleader of Rajbari were searched. Nothing incriminating is said to have been found. The house of Nagendra Nath Bhowmik, Zamindar and a member of the Rajshahi District Board was also searched for reasons not known.

PROSCRIPTIONS

The Punjab Government have proscribed under sub-section (1a) of Section 4 of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Praja Mandal Riyasat Patiala Ka Nai Programme". Mohanlal Gupta, "Kirti" and Ram Lal a student of the Ayurvedic College are under arrest under the same Section in connection with the publication of the poster "Lal Dhandora". The words of this sub-section 1 of Section 4 "incite to or encourage or tend to incite to or to encourage" are obviously very wide and stand in need of a revision.

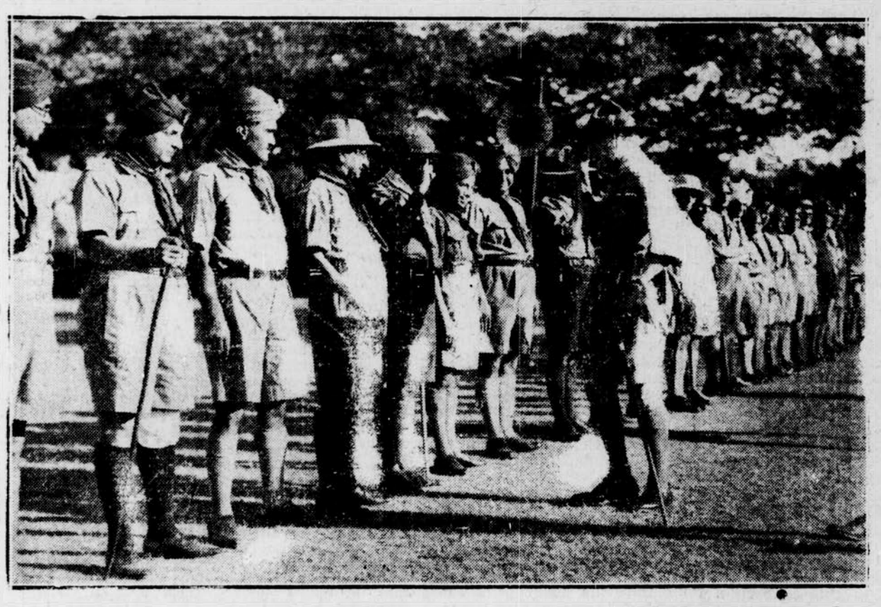
Sardar Thakur Singh, Editor, "Shane Khalsa" a Lahore Weekly is hauled up before the Lahore High Court for contempt of Court. The contempt of Court's Act of 1926 is very indefinite as to what constitutes contempt of Court. Different Courts are apt to take different views in the absence of a definition.

ANOTHER INTERNEE

Promotha Nath Dutt, soon after he was discharged from the Baidyabati conspiracy case, has been recently interned in his native home. He should thank the Government for small mercies. According to the figures given by Sir Henry Craik there are to-day eleven hundred persons behind bars in Bengal, prisoners arrested and kept there without trial. Does that speak well for the new policy of "relaxation of restrictions".

ARRESTED FOR ELECTION SPEECHES

One after another persons are still being arrested for election speeches. Two Congress workers Shivram Pant Deshpande of Ellichpur and Akarti of Morshi were arrested under Section 124 A. I.P.C for alleged seditious speeches. Warrants under the same Section it appears, have been issued against Panda Santram, President of the Lahore City Congress Committee for speeches he is said to have delivered during the Congress election campaign in the Frontier. Shibanlal Saksena who was recently elected to the U. P. Legislative Assembly on the Congress ticket has been arrested for reasons not known yet.



Lord Baden-Powell, inspecting Provincial Scout officers, on Cooperage grounds, on Friday.

LORD BRABOURNE, ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING, HELD IN HONOUR OF LORD AND LADY BADEN-POWELL, AT SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS

League Of Nations Committee At Work

The Raw Materials Committee of the League of Nations which began its discussion on March 8th, was opened by the Secretary General of the League with a few preliminary observations. He drew attention to the special situation, political and economic, in which the Committee was holding its first meeting. This meeting coincided with a rise in the prices of raw materials, which he thought were accentuated by the failure of the Disarmament Conference and the subsequent demand for raw materials for armaments manufacture. He thought that the work of the Committee might have important results and might form the first stage in a return to the economic co-operation begun with the opening of the London Economic Conference several years ago.

The President, M. Stucki, the well-known Swiss expert, called upon the British, Japanese and Polish experts to state the problem from their different points of view, since their countries had taken a prominent part in the discussions which had led up to the enquiry.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the economic Adviser to the British Government stated that raw materials should be taken as including foodstuffs. The problem as a whole was far wider than a mere question of colonies. No country in the world was completely self-sufficing and the problem of securing adequate raw materials could not be settled by any transfer of territory, even if the transfer were to involve whole continents. The policy of the Open Door in colonial territories might in some cases involve disadvantages to the colony itself. In any case, an Open Door policy must be upon the basis of reciprocity, since a country could hardly claim an Open Door for colonies, while shutting its own doors to foreign trade. If certain countries had difficulties in securing raw materials, the Committee should consider how far this might be due to their own economic and monetary policy—a point which had a bearing upon the question of producing artificial substitutes for imported raw materials. As such substitutes were dearer than the natural products, the result must be a lowering in the standard of the life of the people.

MR. SHUDO OF JAPAN.

The Japanese expert, M. Shudo, summed up in a few words the special position of Japan with 100,000,000 people in a limited territory dependent most of their raw materials on imports. He thought all restrictions on the export of raw materials should be abolished and all attempts at monopolisation prevented. Labour and capital from all countries and races should be free to move into undeveloped territories. Excessive trade barriers should be swept away.

M. ROSE OF POLAND.

The Polish expert, M. Rose, referred to the special position of Poland: in view of her history she had not been able to build up large capital reserves; her population was increasing by nearly half a million a year and there were no emigration outlets. She was therefore forced to build up industries and lacked, for this purpose, raw materials. The present problem, so far as Poland was concerned, was mainly financial and concerned the financing and purchasing of raw materials, the securing of the necessary credits, etc.

The views of the experts from two of the greatest raw materials producing countries in the world—the United States and the U. S. S. R.—are of special interest

MR. GRADY OF AMERICA

Mr. Grady, the American expert, emphasized that whilst the United States were large exporters of raw materials and foodstuffs, they were also dependent on other countries for a number of indispensable raw materials. He dwelt in particular upon the importance of the commercial policies adopted by the different countries and in general urged the necessity of sweeping away excessive trade barriers, discriminations of all kinds and the modification of systems of quotas and clearing agreements. An important element in the policy of the United States was the negotiations of commercial agreements based on the most-favoured-nation principle; 16 agreements had been negotiated, resulting in tariff reductions on more than 500 items. He thought that the system of the Open Door in all colonial territories should be aimed at.

SOVIET VIEW POINT.

The Soviet expert, M. Rosenblum, said the U. S. S. R. wanted no territories and had no grievances as regards access to raw materials. What it did want was a better organisation of peace. It was interested, as an exporter of raw materials, in securing a better organisation of the international market and would co-operate for this purpose. He did not deny that certain countries had difficulty in procuring raw materials, but it seemed that some countries which had no money to pay their trade debts still had enough to "prepare guns for the launching of a future war." The economic problem could not be fundamentally solved without taking account of the problem of the organisation of peace.

A point made by some of the experts from overseas countries, such as Brazil and Canada, was that as far as their countries were concerned, their chief difficulties were caused by restrictions imposed by the importing countries. The latter fostered their agricultural production, thereby diminishing their capacity to import from the raw material producing countries, which were thus forced into a policy of increasing industrialisation.

Our special point emphasized by several speakers was the fluctuating nature of the problem caused partly by the sharp variations in the supply and demand for raw materials. Immediately after the war, supplies of raw materials were short and prices high. Then the demand fell and there was difficulty in disposing of them. Now, as the Swiss expert pointed out, demand was increasing partly because the fear of war led certain countries to build up stocks. Any solutions proposed must take into account these fluctuations, otherwise they might rapidly become out-of-date.

Having finished its general discussion, the Committee decided to set up two sub-committees. The first will deal with grievances and difficulties involving restrictions on the supply of raw materials; for example, restrictions on exports and the question of discriminatory duties. This sub-committee will also go into the question of the granting of concessions and monopolies as well as control of the production and sale of raw materials by cartels. The second sub-committee has to deal, not with the supply of raw materials, but with the grievances and difficulties relating to their purchase or payment. It will investigate such matters as the balance of payments, transfer of funds and the lack of foreign currency. The effect of preferential tariffs, the granting of bounties and subsidies and the question of the Open Door will also be dealt with by this committee. These sub-committees will meet in the second half of June and important statistical studies will meanwhile be prepared for their use. A meeting of the full Committee will then follow.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

Headquarters Full Of Historic Memories

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail).

One of the capital's most palatial mansions was dedicated as the new international headquarters of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Presentation of the building, bought with contributions from chapters all over the world, was made by William A. Duvall, Most Worthy Grand Patron, during a religious and symbolic ceremony held in the grand ballroom, scene of many distinguished gatherings in the days when the mansion was the residence of Perry Belmont. It was accepted for the Order by Mrs. Frances Haun, Most Worthy Grand Matron.

The new temple was designed by Sanson, a famous French architect, as the private home of Mr. Belmont, the grandson of Commodore Matthew Perry, who brought about the signing of the first commercial treaty with Japan. It is especially noted for its fine vistas, down circular staircases and through marble arches, reflected again and again in the mirrored doors.

The Eastern Star purchased the home from Mr. Belmont a year and a half ago at an unpublished cost. Since then, its exterior has been cleaned, its silk wall coverings dry cleaned, its carved woodwork thoroughly washed and waxed, and its many cut-glass chandeliers polished and re-wired.

WINDSOR AMONG NOTABLES

Before and during the World War, the house was the scene of important official entertainments for foreign and American guests. Its most distinguished visitor was the present Duke of Windsor, who made his headquarters there when he came to Washington in 1919 as the Prince of Wales to return the visit President Wilson had made to Buckingham Palace. In the grand ballroom he bestowed British orders and honours on officers of the American army and navy.

Several other important foreign missions made their headquarters at the mansion, among them one from Japan in 1917 headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and one from Great Britain headed by Sir Eric Geddes. In 1919 President Pessoa of Brazil occupied the house for a few days.—United Press.

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England, France & Spain

How And Why The Franco Rebellion Should Be Resisted Internationally

By Ellen Horup

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

Last November England had visitors from France. These visitors were University people and politicians and they came to talk with their British colleagues about Spain. There were Professor Victor Bash, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, Professor Paul Langevin chairman of the World Committee against War and Fascism, Professor Albert Bayet, member of the Board of the Radical Socialist Party, Jean Longuet, member of the Committee of the Socialist International, etc.

They met Englishmen of all political parties Winston Churchill, Major Atlee, the leader of the Labour Party, Noel Baker, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Miss Rathbone, H. G. Wells and many others.

After England and France had made an abortive attempt on December 4th to uphold the policy of non-intervention, a report was published on December 18th by a British parliamentary delegation which had visited Spain. On December 19th the Anglo-French conference was held in Paris as the first result of the collaboration started in London. French and English met Belgian, Dutch and Austrian politicians and physicians, and also Jean Zyromski one of the leaders of the International Brigade. Nearly all had been in Spain subsequent to July 18th. Finally, on January 16th—17th, a large International Conference was held for the purpose of planning the co-operation of all forces to come to the aid of republican Spain.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S REPORT

A pamphlet entitled "Frenchmen and Englishmen speak to you about Spain and Peace" contains a summary of the British parliamentary delegation's report and the principal speeches made at the Anglo-French conference. One need not look at the names to perceive the difference between the French and the British. That depends not only on the French temperament but also on France's geographical and political position. The French have Spain right on their doorstep. One step and the reports and the people cross the frontier into their country. There is no Frenchman who does not regard the events in Spain as a direct menace to France. England is not so close and besides they have the privilege of what Lenin called the waiting-room policy

IN A DILE IA

Another little difference is the absence of the name of the Italian dictator from the French speeches. The French had allowed Mussolini to disappear from that world-historic scene. They only knew of one Fascist dictator who helped General Franco in Spain. The English knew of two. This little difference has been noticed before and every time has had an unfortunate influence on political events. The two rival Great Powers do not make a harmonious team. When the English thought that matters were going too far in Ethiopia, France turned a deaf ear. When France cried out about the occupation of the Rhine, England did the same, and thought it was all a reasonable and innocent joke. In Spain they have both been in a dilemma; they both landed in the country in an intervention in favour of the insurgents, and this they agreed to call "non-intervention."

It was scarcely accidental that Mussolini's name did not cross the Frenchmen's lips. Rather was it a remnant of the Laval policy, which has been left as an appendage to the Popular Front. In that case one may use Zyromski's words about the blockade: "It is excusable to err once, twice or thrice, but it is inexcusable to go on erring about the same events." And he continues: "As for the blockade, it is too late. It would only be a realy effective blockade if the Pyrenees frontier and the coast frontier—both of Spain and of Portugal were closed."

The British Liberal, Wilfred Roberts, who was one of the speakers at the conference and also a member of the parliamentary delegation, briefly summarised his impressions of those ten days in Spain. Besides Roberts, the delegation consisted of two Conservative military men and two members of the Labour Party.

Their object was purely humanitarian. They were to persuade Franco to go gently when he became master of Madrid. But they found the military situation quite different from what they had expected. The English men thought General Franco's chances of taking Madrid were "nil".

The report which is signed by all five contains a description of the effects of the bombardment. A third or a fourth of the buildings have been destroyed. One third or one fourth of the population must, therefore, be without a roof over their heads, deprived of everything, bedding, clothes, the possibility of preparing food for themselves. The following passage in the report is most damning for General Franco and his methods. "The bombardment has been most effective in the most densely populated working-class quarters. There are even buildings of military importance that had not been bombarded. The object of the bombardment has evidently been to terrorise the civil population and break Madrid's resistance. But it has failed. "This last sentence is one of the many expressions of these Englishmen's admiration for the undaunted determination of the Spanish people not to allow themselves to be mastered either by their own people or by the foreigners who are helping them.

The two main points on which all the speeches at the Anglo-French conference turned were the question of capitalist interests and the risk of the war spreading.

ENGLAND AND NON-INTERVENTION

Professor Bayet turned to the Englishmen and asked whether they did not share his belief that, if France were attacked again and the Germans were in Calais it would not mean that the women and children of London were mutilated and killed by Hitler's bombs, as was now the case in Spain. And as to the risk of war, he was convinced that a firm British policy towards Hitler would be the only means of stopping it in Spain and preventing it from spreading to the rest of Europe.....They already had the proof. On the day when Soviet Russia had had enough of non-intervention systematically broken by Germany and had commenced to supply Madrid, Hitler had not declared war on Soviet Russia."

When Wilfred Roberts had ended his summary of the report he concluded his speech by expressing his own opinion: "There has been no real change in public opinion in England regarding non-intervention. There is a vast difference between England and her Conservative Government and France with her Social-Democratic Government. But there are many English Conservatives who consider that it will be risky for British interests if Franco wins. It is imperative that England and France fix a limit for the stream of volunteers joining Franco. I have not much faith in Germany and Italy being willing to sign that. The result may very easily be that the British and French Governments prevent the volunteers from supporting democratic Spain, while Mussolini and Hitler continue to send military—equipped troops to Franco." And he added, to the obvious pleasure of the Communist Senator, Marcel Cachin: "It is certain that, if Germany and Italy were brought face to face with a unanimous France, England and Russia, they would not dare to continue the game."

The vastly different French Popular Front hastened to follow in Mr. Eden's wake. Although, as the Socialist Vidal said in the Chamber, it was naturally unjust to throw idealistic volunteers together with regular troops, the Bill was passed unanimously in order as the Communist Peri said, to give the Fascist dictators an example to copy!

Shortly after this successful collaboration between the Governments, England and France met again on January 16th-17th, in Paris for the third International Co-ordination Conference regarding help to republican Spain. Professor Basch and Langevin are the chairman of the committee, twelve other countries are represented, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden in addition to the big countries, Denmark was not present. There were from four to five hundred delegates from a score of countries

On the first day victor Basch presided and gave a brief outline of what the committee already had done. First of all they had organized a delegation to Spain: Senator Branting, the Vice-President of the Swedish Chamber of Deputies, Duclos, Zyromski and Henaff. On September 10th a permanent delegate, Mme. Huysmans was sent to Alicante to collect and distribute everything that was forwarded. As already mentioned, they had two representatives in London at the Conference, and, besides meetings and exhibitions, they had opened a Correspondence Centre, which every day forwarded hundreds of letters between the Spanish soldiers and their families

From the delegates report it appeard that the Labour organisations in all countries had been first with their help. At the top of the list is naturally France. It interests us more in Denmark to learn what the small countries have done, than what the bigger ones have done. Norway and Sweden, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland has their delegations. Denmark was represented by Red Help" and "Scandia Help" Mixed committees have been formed in most countries in which the democratic organisations and Anti-fascist intellectuals of all camps sit together with the representatives of the workers.

TWO MONTHS IN SPAIN

The report that gave the best idea of conditions in Spain came from Mme Huysmans, the Committee's permanent delegate: "For two months I have been in Spain. I have been through twenty bombardments in Madrid. Every day and every night it went on. By day the people stood still and looked up at the aeroplanes to see if they were their own or the enemy's. But at night no defence was possible, for in the dark it was impossible for the Government machines to distinguish between friend and foe. There was a shortage of everything in the city. We had no ambulances. They were at the front, and even there their numbers were too small. When Madrid is being bombarded the wounded cannot be taken to hospital. And sometimes the dead lie where they fall. Many women and children have been unable to get away because the Spanish Government were not allowed to buy the necessary means of transport abroad.

NO SAFETY FOR CHILDREN

"It is no use moving the children from one place to another. In the whole country there is not a place where a home can be built for the children of Spain, where they will be in safety. From Madrid we send most by rail, but otherwise by lorry. When we see such a train leaving, packed with women and children, we never know whether they will reach their destination alive. Most of them are bombed on the way. A train from Cartagena was blown to pieces. About 250 women and children were hit. And even those who have arrived their destination, after having been rescued out of the capital, are bombed there.

"The children 'must' be got out, not only of Madrid but out of the country. First the sick and weak, and those who are going mad with fear. Nor is there food enough in Madrid. For almost a month the town was without milk, sugar and eggs. And they must have clothes. So, what we need most is means of transport, children's clothing, and places abroad where the children can be taken to. Apart from all this is what the grown-ups are short of."

"God in Heaven," explaimed a Spanish mother who had her only son, 15 years old, at the front," can nothing or nobody make them stop?"

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Government And Industrial Development

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The consideration of the Finance Bill was taken up last week on the 12th and 13th when the chief speakers were Dr. Khan, Dr. Khare, Mr. B. Das, of the front benches of the Congress Party, Mr. Maitre of the Congress Nationalist Party, Sir Yamin Khan of the new Muslim Party, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Independent, Dr. deSouza, nominated, and others. The discussion has continued on Monday, the 15th and to-day, Tuesday, the 16th, when Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir H. P. Mody, Independent, Sir Mohomed Yacoob of the new Muslim Party and Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Sri Prakash and other leading men of the Congress Party are going to speak and it is expected that after the Hon. the Finance Member replies, this all important matter will be put to vote to-morrow the 17th. So it is not as was reported, by the Special Correspondent of the "Times" yesterday that it was a vain effort to wind up the general discussion of the Finance Bill on last Saturday and that the back benchers would not forego their individual rights to make most of the opportunity.

With regard to what Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee has been reported to have said by the Special Correspondent of the "Times" on the same day, I may say that I have now got the official copy of his speech. It is a speech which he made for over half an hour on last Friday afternoon and continued on Saturday morning for about an hour. The speech was very well received and appreciated by all the sides of the House as it brought out many new and important matters and made useful suggestions. The portion I have to request you to be good enough to publish is as follows taken from the official report, in order that the true substance of that part of the speech which was reported by the "Times" Special Correspondent may be known.

"It has often been said by a good many people both in England and in India that it is not right that the Government should have control over certain industries or that they should run some industries themselves. It is a very big question, but surely certain industries have to be run by Government like the industry of making spirits. Now, Sir, we in India derive enormous revenue from the sale of liquors and spirits, and I wonder why Government should not take up the manufacture of spirits and liquors making all provision to see that smuggling does not take place. Sir, in the Bombay Presidency country liquor is manufactured by the Bombay Government. We have in this country an abundance of material and Government have a good control.

Hon. Sir James Grigg: For making champagne.

Mr. Huseinbhai Abdullabhai Lalljee: I don't want champagne, you can make rum from the sugar molasses. My country cannot afford to consume champagne, but we shall be quite satisfied with rum, and other spirits for use, and I would advise Government to take up the manufacture of these spirits, that will give revenue, income and employment as well.

Hon. Sir James Grigg: It is the champagne which yields the revenue much more than your country liquor.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai: That gives headache.

Mr. Huseinbhai Abdullabhai Laljee: I would advise Government to produce only such liquors and spirits as will be consumed and used readily in my country, because that would be a business proposition. You have got sugar molasses and the like and they are a great asset for the manufacture of spirits. These molasses are now being wasted absolutely. When I asked the Japanese people about spirits, they said that not even a drop of cologne water would be allowed in their country from outside because they themselves were manufacturing spirits. Japan is doing it, while in India we sit with folded hands. I do hope that Government will consider this and similar questions seriously, because unless and until some ways and means are adopted by Government to increase the purchasing power of the people, and revenue, they will always have to cry over their budget, and they will also have to consider whether all this burden that they expect us to carry, although we do not want it, would have to be carried by while we cannot bear even the present burden. Sir, the time has come when the Government has to consider very seriously to increase the well-being and purchasing capacity of the agriculturists in this country, above everything else, I have said it, and I repeat".—Yours, etc.

S. P. DIXIT.

Bombay, March 16.

Poona Industrial Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall consider it an obligation, if you please be kind enough to publish the following which is entirely in the economic interests of our country as well as our dear countrymen:—

During the last week-end, I happened to go to Poona. At that time, I visited the Indian Industrial Exhibition (as it is called) and was surprised to find the extent of improvements in different articles, made in India by Indian labour, with Indian capital. But I was a little sad to find in that exhibition an important stall, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company. In order to know the reason for the inclusion of it, I tried to get into touch with the Secretary of the Organisation, but he was, unfortunately, not to be found, owing probably, as I learnt, to having been unwell. Anyhow, I had an occasion to hear from others in this connection and what I could gather from most of them that only such articles as were Indian produce and were cent per cent Swadeshi could be exhibited there. Is the Burmah Oil Company a Swadeshi concern? Let the readers be assured that had it not been for Burmah Oil Company, I would have certainly congratulated the Indian Industrial Exhibition's organisers. However I most sincerely hope that necessary actions will be forthwith taken to encourage sale, use and investments in Indian enterprises of all nature and kinds. I hope that my appeal will be given necessary attention.—Yours, etc.

NATIONALIST FRIEND.

Surcharge On Electricity Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—"It appears that the landlords in general and teanants in particular do not seem to realise the implication of the rule that up to 12 units of electricity consumed, an individual consumer is exempt from the Government surcharge of half an anna per unit. This rule also holds good even if the consumer has no direct dealings with the Electric Company, but pays his electric bill, only through his landlord. It is, therefore, immaterial if the aggregate consumption according to a landlord's general meter shows a reading far above the 12 units maximum. It is, therefore, suggested that the individual tenant should make representation to the Electric Company to delete the Government surcharge in his next forthcoming bills."—Yours, etc.,

T. RAJAGOPALAN.

Khar.

"Nagbala" For Cancer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am grateful to you for kindly publishing my letter in your esteemed journal regarding the treatment of cancer with "Nagbala" juice on the 22nd of August 1936. I am again taking the liberty of addressing this in the hope that you will be kind enough to publish these few lines at an early date for the cause of humanity. I have, in my letter, suggested that the patients for the first three days should live on fresh water with juice of lemons but this has lead the patients to become very weak and now I have found that it is not necessary to stick to the dietary and regimen given in my letter and I find that equally good results are obtained when the patients take their daily usual meal along with "Nagbala" juice.

I have received a number of reports from Indian and Foreign medical men about the wonderful efficacy of "Nagbala" in cancer.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. O'NEILL.

Dumka Road.
Deoghar. Santhal Pergs.,
Bihar.

REPUBLICANS GOING STRONG

Madrid May Prove To Be Grave Of Rebels

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Disquieting reports about dissensions in the ranks of the Spanish Government both in Madrid and Barcelona continue to reach London from usually reliable sources. Though at the moment, the rebels are concentrating all their forces on a final attack on Madrid, the situation is not hopeless.

In fact, an observer who has just returned from Madrid says that if the Government forces continue to operate with a united and unbroken determination, Madrid is bound to be the grave of the rebel armies. Everything, however, depends on how far the Government forces can dissolve their differences, and carry out their plan of resistance. According to present decision, the loyalist forces will fight, if needs be, the rebels street by street, house by house. It will take more than the present strength of the rebel forces to meet the loyalist opposition, if this plan of resistance is carried out. The possibility that the rebels may use poison gas is not altogether discounted. But it is stated that the use of gas may be a double-edged weapon. For such is the topography of Madrid that gas may be wafted back to the rebel side. Apart from that, unpopular as the rebels are, their position both nationally and internationally may be unbearable after such a campaign.—United Press.

BUSY PREPARATIONS FOR KOLHAPUR RACES

Lord And Lady Ronaldshay Visit State

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, March 24.

Their Highnesses Maharaja Saheb and S. S. Tarabai Maharanisaheb arrived here from Bombay by motor cars. His Highness is very keen on making this year racing season a great success. Preparations on a big scale, to make the race course and stables as perfect as possible have been going on for the last one month, and they are now nearing completion. The climate is cool, and the water supply is abundant.

LORD AND LADY RONALDSHAY.

Lord and Lady Ronaldshay arrived here by the Poona-Kolhapur Express. They were warmly received at the station by His Highness and his Prime Minister. His Lordship stayed as the guest of the Durbar for two days, during which he went through a crowded programme of sight-seeing, Cheettahunt and wrestling matches.

DARING ESCAPE FROM POLICE STATION.

A youndg man was arrested by the City Police on charge of tresspass and housebreaking and was kept in a cell at the Laxmipuri Central Station for inquiry. But in spite of the vigilant watch, the suspect effected a daring escape, by making a big hole in the roof of his cell and jumping outside on the road at the dead of night. The watchman came to know of this in the morning. This has created a sensation in the town.

MR. B. G. KHER

An Appreciation

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":—

And they are going there with the conviction that the chiefs among them will be those who are the best servants. Let me take but one illustration I know best. I mean Sjt. B. G. Kher, who has been perhaps less in the limelight than the vast majority of those who have been elected to the legislatures. He has deliberately avoided it. He has pursued the profession of attorney to maintain himself and his dependants, but no one perhaps has given of his spare time and of his scanty savings to the service of the poor as he has done during the last ten years. If one care to see his work he has just to go a few miles into the jungle from Khar, a Bombay suburb where he lives. With missonary zeal he befriended the poor tanners living in that area, who though living so near the premier city of India were as far removed from civilisation as those who live remotest from the cities. He has brought light and cheer, education and cleanliness and purity to those who until a little while ago lived in misery and ignorance and moral and material squalor. That jungle area has now a school which bids fare to develop into a Tanning Institute. Sjt. Kher has compelled some of the best of our men whose activities were so far confined to the city to go to these humble folk to find out what material was there for service. Then he has interested himself in adult education, and successfully tried the experiment in a Koli village where three months ago there was not one literate man but where everyone can now intelligently read news papers and books. Our submerged humanity have reason to be proud of such chief servants and have the assurance of their selfless work that it is their cause and nothing else that will be served by them.

CONGRESS NOT ANXIOUS TO TAKE OFFICES

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

From a talk with Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, the "United Press" understands that the Congress is the least disturbed over the reported refusal of some of the Governors to give the assurance asked for, on the basis of the Delhi resolution.

He stated that the Congress was not anxious to take offices under all conditions and Mahatma Gandhi's simple and straight test had laid bare what could be called the underlying intentions of the Government in launching this Constitution.

He further stated that, while the King of England could abdicate the throne under advice from the Ministers, here in India, under the so-called democratic new Constitution, even a Provincial Governor was not prepared to assure the Ministers their freedom in the constitutional activities which do not deal beyond the province, not to speak of India as a whole. Thus another test of Mahatma Gandhi had triumphed.—United Press.

Congress Party Hold Meeting In Camera

MADRAS: March 28.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Legislative Party held 'in camera' a two-hour meeting at the Congress House, this morning, but on conclusion the chief Whip of the Party informed the waiting pressmen there was no news for the Press and that the meeting only discussed routine matters. It is understood a full meeting of all Congress legislators will be held either in the first week of May, or at the time the new legislature meets whichever is earlier. Gandhiji is leaving for Wardha to-morrow morning.—A. P.

DEVICE TO DIVIDE DEPRESSED CLASSES

PATNA, March 28.

Mr. Jag Jiwan Ram, President, Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League, in a statement to the Press, says that his attention has been drawn to a press report to the effect that an All India Depressed Classes Conference is going to be held at Patna, in the second week of April, in order to reiterate the determination of a section of the Depressed Classes to break out of the Hindu fold.

"I hasten to make it clear", says he, "that neither the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League, the only organisation of the Depressed Classes in Bihar, nor any individual member of the Province has anything to do with the conference".

Mr. Jag Jiwan Ram appeals to his brethren of the Depressed Classes communities, not to participate in the Conference which is according to him, devised to divide them, and thus weaken and give a set back to their struggle for emancipation.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 27.

May	14.13
July	13.96
October	13.49
December	13.45
January	13.45
Middling Spot	14.73

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 27.

May	14.02
July	13.90
Middling Spot	14.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	3,000

LONDON SILVER
London, March 27.
Market closed.

LONDON GOLD
London, March 27.
Market closed.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, March 27.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market ate 11|16 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 27.

T.T. London on:—

New York	4.88.61
Paris	106.35
Berlin	12.15
Madrid nominal	77.50
Amsterdam	8.92-7|16
Brussels	29.01-1|2
Milan	92.82
Berne	21.44-3|4
Prague	149.12

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AND
INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Veil Torn From Fascist Growth

Let Blind See New Constitution In All Its Ugliness, Says Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

When approached by the Associated Press Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued the following statement:—

"The recent developments make it clear that Congress ministries are unlikely. even the modest assurance that was asked for on behalf of the Congress has been denied and we shall soon see minority ministries backed by the Special Powers of the Governor.

THE BLIND CAN SEE

That is as it should be, for it reveals the nature of the new constitution so that the blind can see. It is a constitution with a democratic veil in the provinces but essentially of Fascist type concentrating power in the Governors and the Governor-General. It is a culmination of the growth of the Fascist spirit in the British Government in India and with the introduction of the Federal Scheme the structure will be complete.

The Veil Is Torn

The veil is torn and reality stands forth in all its ugliness. We are content as we would have been in any event. The Congress policy has been laid down in the clearest terms and to that all of us must adhere. We will fight ahe Act and the constitution and we shall put an end to it. Let all pull together to that end.

The first answer must come on April First. So remember the First of April."—A. P.

Adopt Devnagari As Common Script

Gandhiji Explains Work Of Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad

MADRAS, March 27.

The need for a common script for the whole of India was emphasized by Mahatma Gandhi, presiding over the All-India Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad held at 8 this morning at the Hindi Prachar Sabha premises at Mambalam.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Kasturbai Gandhi, Mrs. Munshi and several other leaders and scholars were among those present on the dais.

After the welcome address of Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Swaminatha Iyer and a speech by Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Gandhiji spoke for about an hour in Hindi, and the speech was translated into Tamil.

Discussing at length the problem of illiteracy of the masses in India and the need for educating them, Mahatmaji pleaded for the adoption of Devnagari script as the common script for the country. He said that much remained to be done to spread literacy among 93 per cent of India's 350 millions. Gandhiji explaining the work of the Parishad said that their aim was to make available to the whole country through the medium of Hindi best masterpieces of literature in various provincial languages.

Earlier in the day, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi declared open the All-India Literary Exhibition organised in connection with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.—United Press.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Low Pressure Area Over Sind And Gujarat

POONA, March 28.

The Western disturbance lies this morning as a low pressure area over Sind and Gujarat. It has caused scattered showers along the Northwest Frontier.

Thunderstorms have occurred locally in West Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan and at a few stations in Malabar, East Central Provinces and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Seoni and Belgaum one inch each; Nagpur a half: Khandwa and Bijapur a quarter each.

Forecast:—Dust or thunderstorms are likely to occur locally along the Northwest Frontier, in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central parts of the country and the Deccan and at a few stations in Gujarat and south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

"HOLI" ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: March 28.

About 80 persons were arrested in the city for disorderly conduct on Friday and Saturday in connection with the Holi Festival.—United Press.

SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

Serious Situation At Kasur

LAHORE, March 27.

A serious situation has arisen at Kasur over the question of the Mohurrum procession. A sixth batch of 21 people was arrested this afternoon for defiance of the prohibitory orders. At 4 p.m. the order under Section 144 expired and though Sunnis held a big meeting and adopted a resolution demanding to extension of the order no fresh promulgation has been made.

Thereupon, Shias announced their intention of taking out the "dul dul" procession from the Imambara in front of which thousands of Shias, as also Hindus are at present gathered to witness the procession.

Sunnis, meanwhile, held another meeting, at which a prominent Sunni municipal councillor announced that the Sunnis had decided to oppose the procession and he and five other prominent Sunnis would form the first batch to hold the reign of the dul dul horse so as to prevent its passage.

All the Magistrates and police officers are at present on duty and the entire route of the procession is guarded by the police.—A. P.

72 ARRESTS AT KASUR

Defiance Of Procession Ban Continues

KASUR, March 27.

A batch of 26 volunteers defied the orders under section 144 banning Mohurrum processions and was arrested at 11-30 this morning two minor boys in the batch being let of subsequently.

So far 72 persons have been arrested and none has agreed to furnish bail.

Jathas are still arriving from outside, a batch of 30 having arrived from Chiniot this evening. Similar batches are expected tonight from Multan and Jhang.

The orders which expired at 4 this afternoon, to-day, have not been extended.

The Shias intend to bring out a big procession to-morrow. The authorities are taking all precautions. Reserve police have been called in —United Press.

Procession Passes Off Peacefully

KASUR, March 28.

Shias took out the Muharram procession accompanied by thousands of Shias as also Hindus, Sikhs and several prominent Muslim M. L. A's. The procession passed off without any incident, Sunnis not offering any opposition to the procession.—A. P.

Burma Govt. And April 1

RANGOON: March 27.

There will be a ceremony in the City Hall at 8 a.m. on April 1, at which the Governor will take oaths of Allegiance of Office and members of the Governor's Council and Ministers will take oaths of Office and Secrecy.

His Excellency will also present the Mace for the use of the Senate to the President of that House.—A. P.

Mr. G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust who was entertained at a party the other day by the officers and staff of the Port Trust, in appreciation of the restoration of salary cut, is shortly going on leave.

JIRGA TO MEET FAQIR OF IPI

Shops Looted In Darmakhel Village

NEW DELHI, March 27.

The Utmanzai Wazir Jirga are expected to meet the Faqir of Ipi and the Tori Khel irreconcilables on March 27th and 28th. Meanwhile bodies of hostile tribesmen have collected in the lower Khaisora Valley and its vicinity in North Waziristan and they are numbered at about 500.

No further incidents have occurred except some wire-cutting and a raid on Darmakhel village in Bannu district on the night of March 24th and 25th., when some shops were looted. All the Hindus had been evacuated from the village before the raid took place. A gang of Maddakhel Wazirs which visited Bannu district with mischievous intentions has returned without meeting with any success. —A.P.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR GIRLS

Baroda Maharani's Convocation Address At Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya

BARODA, March 27.

The Convocation and the annual celebrations of the Arya Kanya Manavidyalaya were held yesterday under the presidency of Her Highness the Manarani Gaekwar.

In her Convocation Address Her Highness congratulated the first lady graduates of the Arya Kanya Manavidyalaya on their success and hoped that they would prove worthy of the institution in which they received their education.

Referring to the system of physical training for the students of the institution, Her Highness expressed great delight. She said that the sound health enjoyed by the girls of the institution was an example to be emulated even by boys.

She added that in no system of girls' education could the importance of physical training be neglected and efforts of the organisers to place the problems of girls' education in their proper perspective deserve to be appreciated.

Addressing the lady graduates Mr. Hargovind Pandya, a prominent worker of Gujarat, asked them to think of the present position of women in Hindu law and society and try to ameliorate it by propaganda and reform in social legislation.

Pandit Anandprayaji and Shrimati Sushilaben Pandit urged upon the lady graduates to emulate the example of the institution and work for the emancipation of womanhood.—United Press.

Land-slip On Kangra Valley Railway

LAHORE, March 27.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Rly, Lahore wires:

On account of a land slip this morning on the Kangra Valley railway through running of trains between Jawalamukhi Road and Koparlahar stations has been suspended probably till noon on March 29—A. P.

Resemblance Competition

CLOSING DATE

Wednesday, 31st March 1937

CALCUTTA BAN ON BOMBAY LABOUR LEADERS

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange and V. B. Karnik, Labour leaders of Bombay who have arrived here to attend the Jute Workers' Conference to be held to-day at Budge Budge, have been served with orders under Public Security Act by the Police Commissioner, Calcutta, asking them to abstain from organising, convening, addressing or participating in any manner in any meeting or leading any procession or displaying any flags, placards, posters or banners or making any demonstration whatsoever within the town of Calcutta and suburbs within a period of seven days from March 28.—United Press.

Observe Hartal On April 1

Appeal Of Ulema And Nationalist Muslims Of Punjab To Record Protest

LAHORE, March 27.

An appeal to the Muslims to observe a hartal on April 1 to protest against the new Constitution has been made by prominent Ulema and nationalist Muslims of the Punjab.

The signatories include Maulana Abdul Hassan, Nazim of Jamiatulama (Punjab), Maulana Mohd. Hanif Nadvi, Khatib of Jama Mubarak Masjid (Lahore). Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz (Daughter of Begam Shah Nawaz), Prof. Inayutallah, Maulana Mohd. Abdulla Qasuri, Dr. Shujaullah. Labour Leader, Professor Abul Masjid, Maulana Mohdaood Gaznavi and others.

In the course of the appeal they say that the new Constitution, which comes into force on April 1, is not acceptable to the country. The Congress and other progressive parties have condemned the Constitution, and as a protest they are observing hartal on April 1. Therefore, the Muslim should also observe the same to record their protest against the Constitution.—A.P.

"Mahakoshal Must Observe Hartal"

JUBBULPORE, March 27.

In response to the Congress President's appeal Mr Avadhesh Pratap Singh, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, has urged the Mahakoshal Congressmen to observe Hartal on April 1 as a protest against the inauguration of the unwanted Constitution.—United Press.

SETTLING THEIR ACCOUNTS WITH PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

Delhi Communique On Financial Adjustments Under New Devolution Rules

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Under the new Devolution rule 35 (a) regarding financial adjustments between provinces and the Government of India, the Goernor-General in Council has directed with effect from March 31 1937 the following sums to be credited to the provinces:—

Madras 66 lakhs; Bombay 47 lakhs; Sind 9 lakhs; Bengal 49 lakhs; United Province 55 lakhs, Punjab 45 lakhs, Bihar 21 lakhs; Orissa 9 lakhs; Central Provinces 25 lakhs; Assam 18 lakhs; North-west Frontier 9 lakhs.

The Governor-General-in-Council relieves as from March 31 1937 the Governments of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and Northwest Frontier of all liabilities in respect of sums due to the Government of India on March 31 1937 through the Provincial Loans Fund on account of loans and advances taken previous to April 1 1936.

CENTRAL GOVT. & PUNJAB

In consideration for cancellation of the Punjab Government's obligation of one crore's carrying interest at three and a half per cent, this Government will be relieved of all liability to the Government of India in respect of one crore of debt which it assumed under Devolution Rule 24(1).

The Central Provinces will get relief from the following. Balance of all sums borrowed for the specific purpose of meeting general deficits and total debt under Devolution Rule 24(1).

A long list of accounts is published in respect of which all rights and liabilities will be assumed by provincial governments concerned. The sum of Rs. 10 crores out of the total remaining debt for which Punjab Government will be liable to the Government of India as at March 31, 1937 will carry interest at three and a half per cent. The Lloyd Barrage debt will bear interest at four and a half per cent after March 31, 1937.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

The total net debt of the provinces as from 31st March, 1937 will be repayable to the Government of India in the form of semi-annual equated payments of interests and principal over 45 years to be completed by 31st March, 1982 and payable on the the following dates each year:—

Madras September 15, and March 15: Bombay July 31, and January 31. United Provinces, August 7 and February 7. Punjab August 1 and February 1. Central Provinces September 30 and March 31. Sind July 1 and January 1.

Rules regarding the redemption of the five per cent 1945/55 loan and the four per cent 1960/70 loan are also published in the Gazette.—A. P.

Election Petitions Dismissed

RANGOON, March 27.

Orders in two more election petion cases passed by the Governor in Council are announced in the Burma "Gazette," which states that the petition of Mr. E. P. Pillay against the return of Mr. A. B. Choudhury from the Rangoon Indian Labour Constituency has been dismissed and Rs. 750 ordered to be paid as cost by Mr. Pillay to Mr Choudhury.

Another petition of U Ba Thwin against U Bo's return from the Myingeyan East Constituency was also dismissed and the petitioner directed to pay Rs. 715-1-0 as costs to U Bo.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

"The Green Ribbon"

AT THE HIDE-OUT OF THE GREEN RIBBON GANG---
2-19
MANCHESTER? WHAT ARE THE ODDS ON FIELD OF GLORY FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STEEPLE-CHASE TOMORROW?
OKAY, LONDON--- TEN THOUSAND ON FIELD OF GLORY AT FIFTY TO ONE!
YOU HEARD ME, DUBLIN! FIVE THOUSAND ON THE NOSE---TO WIN!
WE GOT FIFTY THOUSAND PLACED--SHOULD WE QUIT?
NO-- WE'RE GONNA CLEAN UP, WHILE WE CAN!
LOOK AT THAT CAR!
YEAH---IT'S COMING UP TH' DRIVE! LET'S GO!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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